The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 8,967.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line........................ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. Cotton, as above, on SATURDAY, the 17th November 1877.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander O. P. Mitchell, on SATURDAY, the 10th Nov., 1877, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 8th November 1877, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S.S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay, on TUESDAY, the 6th November 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 8th November 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY.

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
CASTALIA	2,200	424	November 10.
ITALIA	2,245	424	„ 24.
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	December 8.
INDIA	2,289	500	„ 22.
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	At fortnightly intervals.
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	
EUROPA	2,277	424	

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples .... Rs. 400
To Liverpool.. „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, October 24, 1877.

N. B.—The Castalia will not call at Naples.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA.
VIA SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, TORRES STRAITS.

THE Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, have arranged to despatch a first class passenger steamer once in every 73 days from Batavia for Port Darien, Townsville, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.

The first steamer will leave Batavia 8th May, and thereafter the sailings will be as follows :—

20th July.
2nd October.
14th December.

Through Cargo and passages can be booked from Calcutta or any other port in India by the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Time occupied on voyage from Calcutta to Batavia, 20 days (about), Batavia to Adelaide 42 days (about), Calcutta to Adelaide 62 days (about).

For Freight or passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co,
Managing Agents B.I.S.N. Company, Limited, Calcutta.
or
W. NICOL & Co., Agents, Bombay.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED, as MANAGER of an HOTEL, or in the Purveying Business. Advertiser (aged 35) has had considerable experience in the business, including twelve years in this country. Is at present in good employ, but desires a change. Excellent testimonials. Address ENGLISHMAN, care of Post Master, Agra.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(s)	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	5th Nov.
	DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	12th do.
(s)	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Barne	19th do.
	BANGALORE	2063	500	N. W Haselwood	26th do.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	3rd Dec.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	10th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	17th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	13th Nov. at 3 p. m.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th Nov. do.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	11th Dec. do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	25th Dec. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. R. Hector	9th Nov. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th Dec. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

"ANCHOR" LINE.
S. S. CASTALIA.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

DIRECT VIA SUEZ CANAL.

WILL sail positively on SATURDAY, the 10th instant. For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, November 2, 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties situate in Rangaree Molla outside the Fort and at Dadur in Mahim.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the days undermentioned the properties hereinafter described in separate lots by order of the Mortgagee Morarjee Poonjee and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Khatri Abba Hajee Jacob (since deceased) under the power of sale contained in the Indentures of Mortgage, dated 12th March 1873, and 2nd September 1874 respectively, made between the said Khatri Abba Hajee Jacob of the one part and the said Moorarjee Poonja of the other part.

On TUESDAY, the 20th November 1877, at 3 p m.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece of Fuzundaree land with messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Rangaree Molla or Mahomed Bawa Khuxday Street, on the west side thereof outside the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 10 feet in breadth and 80 feet in length, be the same little more or less and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Memon Natha Hoosein, on the south by the house of Khatri Essa Hassum, registered by the Assessor of Municipal Assessment under No. 16.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece of Government land with messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Rangaree Molla on the east side thereof, outside the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 104 1/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage on the west by the public road, on the north by the house of Khatri Jaffer Rahimtoola, on the south by the house of Khatri Essack Hoosein, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1441, and by the Assessor of Municipal Assessment under No. 49.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st November 1877, at 3 p. m.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece of Fuzundaree land, whereof the Fazendar is Dadabhoy Rustomjee Shroff, containing by admeasurement 232 3/9 square yards and entered in his book under Nos. 16, 17, and 18, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 18, 19, and 20, situate on the west side of Syed Abdool Rahimon Street or otherwise called Rungaree Molla without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Mandvee, and bounded on the east by the Rungaree Molla, on the west by the sweeper's passage on the north by the house of Raumteebai, widow of Hajee Esmail, and on the south by the house of Memon Hajee Cassum.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd November 1877, at 3 p. m.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land with the messuage dwelling houses or a range or chawl standing thereon, situate at Dadur near Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, on the south side of the public road called the Dadur Road in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 204 burgas or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a portion of the line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, on the west and south by a vacant piece of ground and property belonging to one Pandoorang Raghoba, and on the north by the public road last aforesaid, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 3 and 177, and by the Assessor of Municipal Assessment under No. 727A, and which said range or chawl was formerly and is now occupied by one Hormusjee Cursetjee and other tenants of the said Aba Hajee Jacob.

For particulars and conditions of apply at the office of Messrs. Janardhen and Ghandibhoy mortgagees attorney's in Oak Lane, Fort, or at the office of the Auctioneers, or the same may be seen at the premises on the day of the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th November 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MOST SECURE AGAINST FIRE AND THIEVES.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES.

22 by 17 by 16
24 by 18 by 18
26 by 20 by 20
28 by 22 by 21
30 by 24 by 22
36 by 25 by 22
* 54 by 28 by 25

* The last large size Safe fitted with two Locks.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENT,
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART.
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

LEATH AND ROSS'
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

	Cash Prices.
GLOBULES	per bottle 12 as.
PILULES	„ 12 as.
TINCTURES	„ 12 as.
ALSO	
CAMPHOR PILLS	„ 14 as.
NEURALINE, for Neuralgia	per bottle 14 as. and Rs. 2

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS CONSTANTLY RECEIVED BY
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.

JUST PUBLISHED.

TREACHER and COMPANY'S *Revised Quarterly Price List* of OILMAN'S STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, &c., showing further liberal reductions in Prices.

Copies may be had on application to the several Establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

THE Company's Wholesale QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT of Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, &c, &c., is being issued from the Press, and will be sent free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BY APPOINTMENT,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., K.C.S.I.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT SHE WILL GIVE
A GRAND
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 8,
IN AID OF THE
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE BAND FUND,
KINDLY ASSISTED BY
GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER MARCH,
COMPOSED BY ALFRED PLUMPTON.
Dedicated by Permission to
H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart, K.C.S.I.,
Colonel of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

MISERERE SCENE FROM "IL TROVATORE," with Chorus.

THE ROLL CALL MARCH,
COMPOSED BY ALFRED PLUMPTON,
BY THE BAND OF THE 20th REGIMENT N. I.,
BY KIND PERMISSION OF COLONEL THATCHER.

PRICE OF ADMISSION, Rs. 3.
Numbered Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

The full Programme will be issued on WEDNESDAY.

THE LATE FIRE.

MESSRS. THACKER & Co. beg to notify that they are TEMPORARILY carrying on their business in the N. E. corner of Watson's Hotel, eastern entrance. Orders for Medical, Legal, Juvenile, Scientific, and Military Works, as well as Novels, Cheap Literature, Bound Books, Letts's Diaries, and some Works of Reference and General Literature can now be executed.

The Books damaged are now to the number of several thousands in Bennett's Auction tents, where they will be sold by Auction on a date to be hereafter notified.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.—Large quantities of stock are on the way out, and T. & Co. hope shortly to be able to execute a good proportion of orders.

Customers who have bought goods to account during October will much oblige by furnishing particulars, as the records of Town business for the whole of October and of Up-country business from 23rd to 31st October have been destroyed.

THACKER & Co. will also be much obliged by the EARLY PAYMENT of OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS.

THACKER & Co.

Watson's Hotel, Bombay, Nov. 2, 1877.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RE-OPENING OF THE KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

ON and after THURSDAY, the Fifteenth November 1877, the Khamgaon State Railway will be again OPENED for PASSENGER and GOODS TRAFFIC and from that date, until further notice, TWO MIXED TRAINS will run daily between Jalamb and Khamgaon in connection with the Down and the Up main line Nagpur Trains as under, viz. :—

Down.	a. m.	p. m.	Up.	a. m.	p. m.
Jalamb Dep.	9 50	8 15	Khamgaon Dep.	8 10	6 35
Khamgaon Arl.	10 35	9 0	Jalamb Arl.	8 55	7 20

Passengers and Goods and Parcels will be booked through between Khamgaon and all stations on this Railway, and also between Khamgaon and the stations on other Railways, with which through booking is established.

Information as to Fares, Rates, &c., can be obtained at the stations, or from the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, November 3, 1877.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MILL STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STORES for the Mill of the abovenamed Company are hereby invited and will be received till 5 p.m. of TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Church Street.

Separate Tenders for Wheat Flour will also be received till the aforesaid date.

Full particulars of the Stores required, and of the conditions on which they will have to be supplied, may be learnt on application to the Undersigned, *after* the 8th instant.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, November 3, 1877.

N. B.—Intending Tenderers will be supplied with printed Forms of Schedules on payment of Rupee (1) One per copy.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & COMPANY.
SHOW ROOMS AT GIRGAUM
AND
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

FOR SALE, an English-built Dogcart by Bennet & Sons, Ipswich, of England, used only 2 months ; suitable for Australian or Arab Horse. Also an English-built very nice self-driving PARK PHAETON. Price moderate.

Also always on hand, Furniture of every description, Glass and Crockery Ware, Cutlery, Harness, Saddlery, Carriages of every description, Horses, Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.

All information given regarding buying and selling. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE,

THE COTTON PRESSES and FINISHING PRESSES of the NICOL PRESS and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, as they now stand in the Company's Press Building in the Fort, between the Custom House and the Government Bonded Warehouses.

The Presses consist of six Hydraulic Cotton Presses ; the Cylinders are 13 inches in diameter and the Rams rise about 13 feet ; all in perfect working order with distribution Valves, Wrought Iron Hydraulic Piping, &c. complete.

The boxes are capable of holding 400 lbs. easily.

Three Finishing Presses by Hick, Hargreaves & Co., of the newest construction on a plan of the Company's late Engineer, Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Warden, of 2 Cylinders each. The Cylinders are 14 inches in diameter.

There is one spare Cylinder for the Presses and two spare Wrought Iron Columns and one spare Cylinder for the Finishing Presses.

The Presses are driven by double Cylinder Beam Engines, by Fawcett and Preston, of 60 H.P., and two Boilers 28 feet 3 inches by 7 feet and 26 feet by 5 feet 6 inches, by Clayton ; all in good order and sound condition.

The Press Building faces the Government Custom House Wharf, and the Company has the privilege of shipping at the Wharf Free of Charge, so that the expense of removing the Presses for conveyance to any place on the Sea Coast would be very trifling.

Also, 1 Whitworth Lathe 12 inches centre and about 18 feet bed.
1 Drilling and Boring Machine in sound condition.
2 Portable Fire Engines with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete in good order.
1 Circular Saw with Bench.

The Presses and Machinery can be seen at any time on application to the Secretaries and Treasurers, Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

J. NEUBERG.
5, Meadow Street.

FRESH IMPORTATION
OF
RHINE WINES.

For consumption in Hot Climates these Wines are unequalled.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT.

15 PER CENT REDUCTION OFF PRICES FOR CASH.

RIESLING	per doz.	Quarts	Rs. 15	0
BODENHEIMER	„	Quarts	„ 16	0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 9	0
GEISENHEIMER	„	Quarts	„ 18	0
NIERSTEINER	„	Quarts	„ 20	0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 11	0
RUDESHEIMER	„	Quarts	„ 22	0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 12	0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	Pints	„ 15	0
HOCHHEIMER	„	Pints	„ 17	0

15 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BASS' PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS
IMPORTED via SUEZ CANAL.

Per doz. Qts. in Bombay ....Cash Rs. 5 12
Do. Pts. do. .... „ „ 3 12

SOLE AGENTS

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BASS' PALE ALE,

In Hogsheads..each Cash Rs. 80
And Kilderkins ....each „ „ 34

DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co.,
ON SALE BY

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

		Cash				Cash	
SODA WATER	per doz.	0	12	AERATED WATER	per doz.	0	12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„	1	0	POTASH WATER	„	0	12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„	1	0	LITHIA WATER	„	1	8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„	1	0	VICHY WATER	„	1	4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Cash Prices.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits..........10 to	15	8
Overland Suits	25	0
Warm Suits ....30 to	40	0
Boys' Suits	10	8
Overcoats and Ulsters from..........35 to	65	0
Dressing Gowns from 9 to	20	0
Pyjamas	3	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0
White do.	4	8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0
English Cambric do	4	0
Best Shrunk Flannel do..	8	0
Silk and Wool do	8	8
Spun Silk do	11	0
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6	0
Bathing Drawers	2	0
Gents' Under Pants ..4 to	8	0
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz..	8	8
Warm do „ ..	15	8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9	0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz..6-8 to	12	8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from ....6 to	15	0

	Rs.	a.
Travelling Caps	4	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ....6-8 to	8	8
Travelling Hats	4	8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm ....9-8 to	12	8
Sheets, per pair	9	8
Pillow Cases, each ..1-4 to	2	8
Blankets..........each	10	
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ....10 to	10	5
Resais or Quilts	5	8
Ladies' Wool Shawls	22	0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ....12-8 to	23	0
Solid Leather do	49	0
Extra Large do	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Extra large do	24	0
Gladstone Bags	35	0
Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8
Gents' Dressing Cases..	11	8
Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete .. 25 to	30	0
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ....5 to	6	0

	Rs.	a.
Courier Bags......9-8 to	12	8
Money Belts ......2-8 to	6	8
Sovereign Boxes ....3-8 to	4	4
Tiffin Baskets fitted.16 to	22	8
Air Pillows	5	0
Travelling do	1	8
English Feather do	7	8
Do. Horse Hair do	7	8
Folding Camp Beadsteads	32	8
Cork Mattrasses	19	8
Cotton do	15	0
Rug Straps........ 1-8 to	2	8
Waterproof Coats	10	0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Linen Faced Collars doz..	0	12
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1	8
Linen Cuffs per doz	13	8
Linen Collars ......doz.	6	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs „	5	5
Warm Gloves	1	0
Children's Gloves ....1 to	1	8
Mits	1	8
Mufflers	2	12
Pins, Scarf	1	0
Sailors' Knot...... 1-8 to	3	0
Windsors for Bow or tiing..........1-8 to	4	0
Gents' Canvas Shoes	2	12
Gents' Slippers	2	8
Ladies' Shoes	2	12

	Rs.	a.
China Bath Slippers	1	8
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from ..	11	4
Pocket Filters	2	12
Air Tight Uniform cases.	23	2
Sponge Bags	1	8
Sponges	3	8
Soap Boxes	1	8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	0
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	8
Tooth Brush Guards	0	10
Do. Brushes	0	10
Nail Do	0	12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case..9-8 to	12	8
Razors, Ivory Handles ..	3	2
Do. Strops......3-8 to	4	0
Nail Scissors...... 1-8 to	1	8
Briar Root Pipes	1	12
Tobacco Pouches	1	8
Champagne Taps	8	8
Pocket Knives	2	8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0	12
Shaving do Stick	1	0
Lloyd's Euxesis	1	4
Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
Fragrant Florelline	1	8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	0	12
Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus	12	8
Overland Chairs best Beach..........5-8 to	12	8

Suits can be made to order in six hours.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY.

BADHAM & CO.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS.

Buckle and Strap Pattern Jewellery,
Always pretty, always fashionable.

BROOCHES, EARRINGS, BRACELETS,
Tiger Claw Jewellery of the best finish and new designs.

Oak and Silver Goods,
Biscuit Boxes, Peg Tumblers, Spirit Stands, Sherry Barrels, and Cruet Frames. Sets of Saltcellars—2, 4 and 6 in case.

Novelties in Breakfast Cruet Frames,
"The Pump," "The Sheep." "The Cock," "The Elephant," "The Champagne Bottles," "The Vines," from Rs. 20 upwards.

Badminton Prizes,
For Badminton Tournaments.
Goblets, Flower Vases, Cruet Stands, Toast Racks, Inkstands, the designs of which are worked up from Battledores and Shuttlecocks.

Silver Articles for Presentation,
Handsome sets of Wedding Beakers in velvet cases.

Quaint Muffineers in Cases,
Sets of "Owls," "Barrels," "Monkeys," &c.

The above form pretty and inexpensive presents.

6th October, 1877. RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S
FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended ....Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do. .... „ 350
Do. „ Crystal-Faced Do. Do. .... „ 330
Do. „ Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do. .... „ 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from ....Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ¾ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases ....Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance........... „ 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¾ Hunting...Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance...Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 120
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches .... „ 65 to „ 70
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches .... „ 55
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless ....Rs. 40, 45 and 55

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time........................Rs. 30 each

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from ....Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ¾ and Minute Repeaters .... „ 800 to „ 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches .... „ 400 to „ 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers .... 550 „ 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office Meadow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the Special General Meeting of the Municipal Corporation to be held on the 9th instant, Sir Frank H. Souter, Knight, C.S.I., will move that a further sum of Rs. 39,000 be sanctioned for the construction of a Police Station to replace the present one at Oomercarry.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, November 3, 1877.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED RESIDENCE in Elphinstone Circle. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

RUTTER'S EXCHANGE TABLES between England, India, and China, with New Intermediate Rates of Thirty-seconds of a Penny per Rupee, Sixteenths of a Penny per Dollar, and one quarter of a Rupee per Hundred Dollars ; also new and enlarged tables of premium and discount on Dollars of Bullion, and of indirect exchanges between England, India, and China, Edn. 1876 Rs. 18-12.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

ERICHSEN'S SCIENCE and ART of SURGERY, being a Treatise on Surgical Injuries, Diseases and Operations, 2 vols, new and enlarged edn. 1877. Rs. 22-8.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

WAR NUMBER of GRAPHIC, September 29th. Re. 1.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

COD LIVER OIL.

WE have just received from Norway our annual supply of the above Oil. It is reported to be the finest produced for many Seasons, the fisheries having been unusually successful. We would strongly recommend patients to lay in a supply.

Pints...... Re. 1-4 Dozen......Rs. 12

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

COOPER & COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	as
Manual and Firing Exercises for the Martini-Henry Rifle.	0	4
Field Exercise for 1877. Pocket Edition	0	12
On Horseback Through Asia Minor ; by Captain Fred. Burnaby, 2 Vols	23	12
Transcaucasia and Ararat ; by J. Bryce	5	12
Under the Balkans ; by Rob J. More	3	12
For Others' Sake ; by Mrs. G. Tylee	3	12
Forster's Life of Charles Dickens. 2 Vols	4	8
The Geometry of Compasses ; by O. Byrne	2	4
Herold ; by Alfred Tennyson	1	12
Spectroscope ; by R. A. Proctor	0	10
Pausanias The Spartan ; by the late Lord Lytton	1	4
Tancred ; by the Right Hon. B. Disraeli	1	4
Ross-shire Buffs ; by James Grant	1	4
Weavers and Weft ; by Miss Braddon	1	4
Mr. Miggs of Danbury ; by J. M. Bailey	1	4
Oriental Religions and their Relation to Universal Religion ; by Samuel Johnson	15	12
A Ride Through Islam ; by Hippisley C. Marsh	6	12
The Morphology of the Skull ; by W. K. Parker and G. T. Bettany	6	12
Joan ; by Rhoda Broughton	3	12
A Pair of Blue Eyes ; by Thomas Hardy	3	12
The Heritage of Langdale ; by Mrs. Alexander	3	12
The Atonement of Leam Dundas ; by E. L. Linton	3	12
A Handbook for Young Brewers ; by H. E. Wright	2	4
The Ride to Khiva (from Punch) ; by F. C. Burnand	0	10
The Other People's Children ; by the author of Helen's Babies	0	10
By-Laws ; by W. G. Lumbley	6	4
Volumetric Analysis ; by Dr. E. Fleischer	4	12
The Hair in Health and Disease ; by W. Cottle	1	12
How to Draw a Straight Line ; by A. B. Kempe	1	0
Notes on Cholera : how to avoid and prevent it ; by Dr. Cowasjee Nowrojee	1	6
The New and Complete Exchange Calculator ; by Salvadore DeMonte	8	0
Mr. Brown on the Goings on of Mrs. Brown	0	10
Roman Antiquities ; by A. S. Wilkins, History Primer	0	10
Spon's Dictionary of Engineering. in 8 Vols	75	0

Our New and Revised Periodical Lists are now ready, and will be sent on application.

LETTS'S DIARY FOR 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a GOOD DRESSMAKER. Apply with references to No. 414, care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a GOOD MILLINER. Apply with references to No. 414, care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MEDICAL—Wanted, in Bombay, a competent European Assistant (qualified preferred). Apply with testimonials, &c., to Messrs. D. Fernandes and Co., Druggists.

FOR SALE, a DOGCART, built by Windover, and in excellent condition. For further particulars, apply to P., care of this Office.

PIANOFORTE SYMPATHETIC GRAND FOR SALE at AUCTION, Captain MARRYAT'S, Marine Lines, 6th November.

TO BE SOLD, no longer required by the Owner, a light OPEN CARRIAGE in good order. Apply to Captain WALSH, Grand Arsenal.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, TOP FLOOR APARTMENTS in Elphinstone Circle ; lately occupied by the Bishop of Bombay. For all particulars apply to Messrs. FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

TO LET, RAMPART ROW, the whole of a spacious GROUND FLOOR and portion of the FIRST FLOOR, from 1st January next. Apply to Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

FOR SALE, a MACKINTOSH (RUBBER) BOAT, can be inflated in five minutes ; capital for Shikarees as it can be rolled up into small compass. Also a large shipment of American Oleographs in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to H. B., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A VERY handsome selection of CHRISTMAS CARDS, JUST RECEIVED. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

POLICE ORDER.

AS THE DEWALLEE FESTIVAL is now approaching, the Public are hereby cautioned, that if any person LETS OFF or THROWS any FIREWORK in or near any public street, road, or thoroughfare, he will be TAKEN INTO CUSTODY by the Police and dealt with according to Law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, November 1, 1877.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned on the dates mentioned below for the following Contracts :—

Oils, Firewood and Charcoal, Cattle Equipment and Commissariat Dead Stock, Wooden, Copper and Ironware articles, Beef and Mutton, and Ice	7th November 1877
Onion, Vegetables, Rice, Salt, Dhall, Ghee, &c.	12th Do.
Tea	15th Do.
Cattle and Sheep for Slaughter	21st Do.

Further particulars can be learnt on application at this Office.

W. KEAYS, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, November 2, 1877.

MUSIC ! MUSIC ! ! MUSIC ! ! !

TEMPLE BAR,
GRAND CAFE RESTAURANT.

ICES ! ICES ! ! ICES ! ! !

ORCHESTRA PLAYS ON
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY
EVENING FROM ½ PAST 6.

NOTICE.

IT is proposed to BUILD a LARGE HOUSE, SHOP, or OFFICE, on the site of Messrs. Thacker & Co.'s late shop, which has lately been destroyed by fire, and the stables, &c., in the rear of it, the whole comprising an area of about 1,000 square yards ; and if any Firm or Company will enter into an AGREEMENT with the Undersigned to RENT it for a LONG TERM, he is prepared to build it according to an APPROVED DESIGN.

Communications will be received up to the 15th instant.

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,
The Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement, 1873.

Bombay, November 1, 1877.

POSTAL NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is invited to the recent REDUCTION of the RATES of POSTAGE chargeable on inland Parcels and Packets.

2. The present rates are—

	Parcels. (Closed Covers) Annas.	Packets. (Open Covers.) Annas.
Not exceeding 10 Tolas	..	1
Ditto 40 ditto	8	2
For every additional 40 Tolas or fraction thereof	4	2

3. Attention is also invited to the facility now offered to the sender of a registered letter to have an acknowledgment signed by the addressee sent to him, if he prepays at the time of posting an extra postage fee of 1 anna.

4. A like facility for obtaining acknowledgments for Parcels has now been introduced ; but it only applies to Parcels for which receipts are given under paragraph 14, page 4, of the Postal Guide of 1st September 1877.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Officiating Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India.

Simla, October 12, 1877.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 5th, 6th, and 7th proximo, on account of the DEWALI HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, October 23, 1877.

THE MADRAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 27, Meadow Street, on MONDAY, the 12th November, 1877, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet, made up to 30th June last.
To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
To appoint a Director in place of that resigned.
To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DINSHAW SORABJEE & Co.,
Secretaries.

Bombay, November 1, 1877.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 12th November 1877, both days inclusive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EXTENSION OF THE WARDHA VALLEY STATE RAILWAY TO WARORA.

ON and after WEDNESDAY next, the 7th November 1877, the EXTENSION of the Wardha Valley State Railway to Warora will be OPENED for Local and through Traffic, and on and from that date until further notice, Mixed Trains will, under instructions from Government, run daily (Sundays excepted) between Hinghunghat and Warora as under :—

Down. Stations.		Mixed Train. P. M.	Up. Stations.		Mixed Train. A. M.
Hinghunghat	Dep.	6·45	Warora	Dep.	7·30
Nagri	Arl.	7·30	Nagri	Arl.	8·30
Do.	Dep.	7·35	Do.	Dep.	8·35
Warora	Arl.	8·35	Hinghunghat	Arl.	9·20

These trains will run in connection with the Up and the Down Mixed Trains at present running between Hinghunghat and the Wardha station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

2. Information as to Fares, Rates, &c, can be obtained at the stations, or of the Undersigned.

H. CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, November 2, 1877.

MESSRS. ALDRIDGE, SALMON AND COMPANY

HAVE received fresh Consignments of the undermentioned first class WINES, &c.

From PAGE AND SANDEMAN,		
Amontillado Sherry	Rs. 25	per doz.
Cusénier's Fine Brandy	„ 24	„
From A. COLLIN (Châlons)		
Carte Blanche Champagne	„ 30	„
From G. PRELLER and Co. (Bordeaux)		
St. Julien Claret quarts	„ 9	„
Lormont Claret „	„ 12	„
Chateau Belair „	„ 16	„
Hant Barsac „	„ 15	„
Chablis „	„ 16	„
From De LAAGE FILS & Co.		
Cognac—L. Béchade	„ 18	„

Pints of all these Wines can be had at Rs. 2 per case for two dozen extra.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES
AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT.
31,000 Tickets, 2 Rupees Each.
400 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, including land.
1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, including land.
1 Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled-roof, portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, including land.

IN CASH.

1 Prize Rs. 2,000	4 Prizes Rs. 125	25 Prizes Rs. 20
1 Prize „ 1,000	5 Prizes „ 100	150 Prizes „ 10
1 Prize „ 500	10 Prizes „ 50	200 Prizes „ 5

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

Agents are invited for Out-stations ; liberal Commission will be allowed.

Tickets to be had at the undermentioned Agents.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.

AGENTS :

1—Atmaram Sagoon, Esq., Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
2—Jehangier Bazonjee Karanee, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
3—Nowrojee Cursetjee Karass, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
4—B. F. Furtado, Esq., Catholic Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
5—Kakeebhai Puddumsee, Esq., near Crawford Market.
6—Merwanjee Framjee Postwalla, Esq., Bazaar Gate, Fort.
7—Francis D'Netto, Esq., Black Town, Madras.
8—Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co., Neilgherry Hills.
9—Messrs. Darlington & Co. Calcutta.
10—Mr. Richard West, Planting Agent and Contractor, South Wynaad, Veythery.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 3RD Nov. 1877.

ALTHOUGH the Banks and merchants' offices are only closed for the Dewali, from to-day to Wednesday inclusive, the observance of the festival began with the natives on Friday, and the whole of the past week has been pretty much of a holiday character, dealers having been mainly occupied with squaring up their books. The quietness thus induced has been further increased by the tenor of the home advices received by wire. Notwithstanding its strong statistical position, the Liverpool Cotton Market has been dull throughout with a partial decline of 1-16d. per lb., and Seeds and Wheat have been still more depressed owing, it is said, in some quarters to a belief now gaining ground at home that a peace may be arranged betwixt Russia and Turkey at no distant date. The stagnation in exports so caused is almost as bad as during the suspension of railway traffic, and it is to be feared that even the termination of the holidays will not bring any marked improvement. Nothing could better show the prevailing state of affairs than the fact that there are now steamers offering at £1-7-6 per ton for U. K. for this month's loading, and at £1-12-6 for January loading without finding employment. After the turn of the year, however, New Cotton ought to be coming in very freely, and as Seeds although late are also a good crop, future prospects are much more encouraging than the present position.

MONEY.—The last return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 27th ultimo showed a reduction in the Cash Balance of nearly 11 lacs, arising from withdrawals by Government of 24½ lacs, a decrease in Other Deposits of 1½ lacs, and an increase in Bills Discounted of 2½ lacs, less a reduction in the amount out in Loans of 18 lacs. This latter figure shows very clearly the limited trade demand for accommodation, and under ordinary circumstances a reduction in the Bank's rates of discount might fairly have been expected. The fact of the Bank of Bengal, however, being still one per cent. above our level, coupled with the near approach of the export season, probably weighed with the directors in deciding to make no change, and the advertised charges are still 8 per cent. on fixed and 9 per cent. on demand loans, secured by Government Paper. In the open market, however, short fixed loans are obtainable at 5 to 6 per cent. per annum, and there are even few borrowers at that. The Exchange Banks seem all to be well in funds, and continued ease is certain so long as our export trade remains so quiet, while even for the more distant future prospects are more assured. Every day is diminishing the strain on Government for famine purposes, and as the revenue receipts begin to increase after the turn of the year, it is improbable that any further loan will be necessary. In the meantime each week brings large imports of Silver, and it is not improbable that we may ere long see a distinct improvement in our import trade which of itself would go a long way in favour of easy money.

EXCHANGE.—The transactions in Sterling this week have been very limited, and after a temporary decline in the early part of the week our quotations of to-day are the same in every respect as those of a week ago. Last mail day after our report was in print a drop of 1-16d. per rupee took place all round, and business for this mail accordingly opened on Tuesday morning on the basis of 1s. 9 1-16d. for demand Bank and 1s 9 9-16d. for 3 months' sight Credit Bills. On Wednesday, however, Silver being advanced in London from 54⅜d. to 54⅞d. per oz., and Calcutta advices being at the same time slightly firmer, a partial recovery of 1-16d. took place in Bank Bills. On Thursday Silver came at 55d., and this enabled buyers to establish the full advance of 1-16d. all round which has since been maintained without fluctuation, closing rates being:—Bank Bills on demand 1s 9⅛d., 6 months' sight 1s. 9⅝d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 9⅝d., 6 months' 1s. 9⅞d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 9 11-16d., 6 months' 1s. 9 15-16d. per rupee. For future delivery the tendency is if anything more in favour of buying than selling, at current quotations up to the end of the year, and 1-16d. higher up to February, and this may be taken as pretty fairly illustrating the general opinion entertained of the future of the market. No very decided movement either way seems to be expected, and neither in buying nor selling do operators seem inclined to anticipate their wants. At the same time we are inclined to look upon the weight of influence at present visible as being in favour of easier rates. Last week's steamer from Southampton is telegraphed as bringing further shipments of Silver to the extent of £510,000 which affords very practical proof of the unreliable character of the late reports respecting the exhaustion of the German supply, while the improved prospects in the famine districts render it highly probable that the Council drawings will be resumed at the New Year. Up to that time, too, our exports promise to be very limited, and should we see any improvement in the import markets, we might have an accumulation of funds sufficient to depress rates for a time at least, very materially.

On Calcutta, there has been some little business done during the week, in demand drafts at 3-16 per cent. premium, and 3-16 to ¼ per cent. premium may be given as the closing quotation. In 60 days' sight there is nothing doing, and the rate is nominal at one per cent. discount.

On China, the quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 217 per 100 dollars.

From Hongkong, the latest quotation for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 11½d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 5⅜d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The market has remained very quiet with nothing or next to nothing doing, and rates are nominally ¼ per cent. in buyers' favour. We quote:—Fours Rs. 93⅜; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 94; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 101⅛.

SHARES.—With all our native traders occupied in closing their books as customary at the Dewali, there has been an entire absence of anything like speculation in the market, but the tendency nevertheless is towards increased steadiness and any alterations in our quotations are in favour of holders. *Banks* are steady, Agras at Rs. 122 and Nationals at Rs. 105, while Bank of Bombay are ⅜ per cent. higher, the closing price being 39½ per cent. premium. *Land* companies as a general rule are not in special favour, but we quote an advance of Rs. 50 in Mazagons, and Rs. 5 in Port Cannings. *Press* shares are steady but not active. Our quotations show an improvement of Rs. 15 in Berar, Rs. 10 in Mofussils, and Rs. 5 in Indian Press. For *Spinning and Weaving* companies' shares there has been decidedly more enquiry, continued favourable accounts from up-country, and an easier tendency in Cotton, promising better for profitable working. With the exception of a decline of Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey and Rs. 25 in Neriad any changes have been upwards, and we now quote a rise of Rs. 5 in Bombay United, Hindustan, Jewraz Balloo, and Nursey, Rs. 10 in Maneckjee Petit and Oriental, Rs. 15 in Bombay Hemp and Jute, Great Eastern, and Prince of Wales, and Rs. 30 per share in Colaba and Fleming.

The PIECE GOODS market since last mail left as usual just before the Dewali has been almost at a standstill, and the clearances for the week are only estimated at about 400 packages from first hands and 700 packages from the Bazaar. There have been mainly made up of 7lb. and 8½ lb. 39-inch and 8 lb. 45-inch Grey Shirtings, and 3 lb. and 5½ lb. Madapollams, which have been the only descriptions in any request. Prices are unchanged throughout, and we cannot look for any alteration now until the holidays are well over, if then, for stocks are still in excess of the demand. Looking to the much improved accounts we are now getting from the surrounding districts however, there ought to be a better enquiry before long, and if supplies from home at the same time are not excessive, there may be some chance of higher prices being established. In local made goods there has not been much doing this week, the sales being only put at about 1,000 packages, and values are unaltered.

TWIST.—The transactions in English-made Yarns have been very small, but the market is steady at previous prices, stocks being now in more moderate compass. In local Yarns there has also been a less active state of business, and rates are unchanged.

METALS.—*Copper*.—The business of the week has been quite of a retail character at former values. Stocks on the spot are liberal. The same remarks apply to *Yellow Metal* which is steady at unaltered prices For *Iron* the enquiry has been slow, and we do not alter quotations.

COALS.—Owing to large ready supplies, the market for Bunder Coal is if anything a shade weaker, sales having been effected of Laird's Welsh Hartley at Rs. 16 and of Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 17½ per ton. To arrive there are no sellers of distant shipments, and prices are therefore well supported. The only business in arrivals has been re-sales of two ship cargoes of Laird's Welsh Hartley, September-October shipment, at Rs. 16½, and a cargo of Davison's West Hartley per Lanarkshire at Rs. 17½ per ton alongside. Current quotations to arrive are:—Davison's West Hartley Rs. 17½, Cambois Cowpen West Hartley Rs. 17½, Laird's Welsh Hartley Rs. 16½ to Rs. 17, Watson's Hartley Rs. 16½ to Rs. 17, Cardiff Rs. 16 to Rs. 16½ per ton, alongside.

COTTON.—The home advices this week have been dull in the extreme, and prices in Liverpool have undergone a partial decline of 1-16 per lb. We have accordingly had very quiet markets here with next to nothing doing for export, and prices are generally Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower on the week.

The purchases since last mail left have only amounted to about 3,000 bales chiefly for the local mills, and as supplies continue remarkably small this appears likely to be almost the only business done until New Cotton begins to come in.

The *Receipts* for the week have only been 4,200 bales against 6,150 bales for the corresponding week last year, and the total quantity received since 1st September is only 20,000 bales against 50,000 bales for the same period in 1876.

The *Clearances* for sea during the week have been 5,568, bales, making a total of 818,523 bales against 952,813 bales last year.

New Crop.—Some small purchases were made in the early part of the week in New Omra at Rs. 204 for Good and Rs. 201 for F. G. F., and of Ginned Broach at Rs. 215 per candy all for February delivery, but although prices have since given way slightly buyers are unable, with the present dull state of affairs at home, to put through business. Samples of New Omra are coming in, but not to an extent to admit of buying. From what we can see the crop promises very fairly in quality and in quantity will probably be over last season. The whole out-turn for the year, however, is still only estimated at about 100,000 bales over last season, and although small parcels of Omra and Hinganghaut will be coming in about the end of the month we cannot look for transactions of any extent being practicable in ready stuff on this side of the New Year.

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

			₩ Candy	₩ lb. C. & F.
Old, Full-pressed—				
" Broach Ginned F. G. F. nl. Ready		....	Rs. 207	= 5 11/16d.
" Omrawuttee Good (nominal)		do.	.... " 206	= 5½d.
" Do.	Fully Good Fair	do.	.... " 202	= 5½d.
" Do.	Good Fair	do.	.... " 200	= 5 7/16d.
" Do.	Fully Fair	do.	.... " 193	= 5 5/16d.
" Do.	Fair	do.	.... " 190	= 5¼d.
" Dhollera Good (nominal)		do.	.... " 207	= 5 11/16d.
" Do.	Fully Good Fair	do.	.... " 204	= 5 9/16d.
" Do.	Good Fair	do.	.... " 200	= 5 7/16d.
" Do.	Fully Fair	do.	.... " 192	= 5¼d.
" Do.	Fair	do.	.... " 189	= 5 3/16d.
New, Full-pressed—				
" Broach Ginned Good Feb. Delivery		....	" 215	= 5 15/16d.
" Hinganghaut	do.	do.	.... " 222	= 6⅛d.
" Akote	do.	do.	.... " 207	= 5 11/16d.
" Omrawuttee	do.	do.	.... " 203	= 5 9/16d.
" Do.	F. G. F.	do.	.... " 200	= 5½d.
" Do.	G. F.	do.	.... " 1	= 5½d.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 2nd instant compares with the previous two years as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Total supply of all kinds..	1,440,000	1,945,940	1,923,410
" " " Surats.	232,000	465,800	666,660
For the U. K. only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool.........	406,000	473,650	595,610
Do. London............	25,000	32,160	63,840
American Afloat...........	130,000	138,000	93,000
E. Indian "	26,000	96,000	125,000
	587,000	739,810	877,450
Price of Mid. Orleans ...	6⅜d.	6 7-16d.	7¼d.
" Fair Dhollera ...	5 3-16d.	4 11-16d.	4¾d.
Difference......	1 9-16d.	1¾d.	2½d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has been arriving freely of late, and a fair extent of business has been done for export at slightly firmer rates, the quotation to-day being Rs. 6-9½ to Rs. 6-10 per cwt. of *Rapeseed*. Supplies are small, and the quotation is still to a great extent nominal at Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 7-9 per cwt. In mixed *Gingelly* Seed some small purchases have been reported at Rs. 43 per candy.

WHEAT.—The quality of present arrivals is most inferior and very little is being bought for export, although shipments are being made of previous purchases delayed up-country since before the rains by the block of traffic on the railways. We quote nominally for Best White Rs. 34 to Rs. 35 and for mixed Rs. 32 to Rs. 33 per candy.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th October compared with that for 23rd October:—

LIABILITIES.	23rd October. Rs. A. P.	30th October. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18,99,355 0 0	18,99,355 0 0
Treasury Balance	1,82,88,795 9 4	1,82,49,698 13 6
Other Deposits	1,94,67,852 10 5	1,96,90,027 9 7
Bank Post Bills, &c........	3,06,109 9 2	2,51,575 12 2
Sundries	9,92,378 13 1	10,87,879 2 1
Rs.	6,09,54,491 10 0	6,11,28,536 5 4
ASSETS.	RS. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities......	85,04,798 5 1	1,08,99,876 13 1
Loans on Govt. Securities.	47 96 366 9 4	50,45,335 9 9
Credits on ditto ...	51,36,688 13 0	47,12,566 5 10
Bills Discounted............	1,67,92,26 15 8	1,53,02,058 12 5
Balances with other Banks	10,97,915 14 8	9,59,637 9 10
Dead Stock	10,02,675 6 3	10,02,747 5 3
Stamps	7,900 3 0	7,613 6 0
Sundries....................	2,25,436 14 0	2,71,846 7 9
Cash at Head Office	1,40,94,842 0 9	1,18,12,037 7 2
Do. at Branches	92,95,140 8 3	1,11,14,818 8 3
	6,09,54,491 10 0	6,11,28,536 5 4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s.s. BEN VOIRLICH, 983 tons, Captain T. Evans, sailed on the 3rd instant for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and fifty deck passengers.

THE SHIP PALMAS, 1,283 tons, Captain D. Elias, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Cardiff (July 9th), with a cargo of 1,813 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. CALCUTTA, 548 tons, Captain R. Russell, sailed on the 3rd instant for coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Tellicherry.—Mr. H. R. East. For Carwar.—Mrs. Spens and three children, and Mr. H. M. Corke. For Rutnaghurry.—Mr. T. C. Pascols For Galle.—Mr. W. Jones. Two deck passengers for Carwar and Cannanore.

THE SHIP AGRA, 821 tons, Captain J. W. St. John Hutchinson, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from London (June 22nd), with the following cargo:—216 packages paper, 30 cases cologne, 362 kegs nails, 42 packages piece goods, 16,207 bars iron, 1,063 bundles iron, 414 packages wine, 16 boxes candles, 5 casks wine, 729 blocks asphalt, 225 cases brandy, 133 casks glassware, 10 cases glass, 81 packages earthenware, 333 cases window glasses, 595 cases matches, 25 bottles quick silver, 75 packages wine, 150 cases gin, 200 packages steel iron, 368 packages, oilmanstores, 100 bales twist, 50 kegs red lead, 50 barrels alum, 300 casks cement, 96 cases slate pencil, 41 cases marbles, 396 cases geneva, 51 cases plate glass, 5 packages chinaware, 423 drums oil, 329 packages paint and color, and 282 packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	Palmas	Elias	Cardiff, July 9.
3	Agra	Hutchinson ...	London, June 22.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Storm King..........	Reed	Moulmein.
	Ulysse	Plisson	Mauritius.
	Calcutta (s)..........	Russell	Coast and Calcutta.
	Ben Voirlich (s)......	Evans	P. Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
30 Pembroke Castle .. Hamilton ...... Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, Sept 15.
Bella Gaditana ...... Broleek .... Moulmein, Oct 8.
Loch Ranoch .... Ross .... Melbourne, Sept 2.
31 Penang (s) .... Allen .... Bombay, Oct 1.
Lucy S. Wills .... Pritchard .... Mauritius, Sept 15.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 30—Steamers Duke of Devonshire and Queen Margaret, Ships Mouleaden and St. Enoch.
Oct. 31—Steamer Ossian and Reliance. Barque Oberon.

PASSENGERS.

The s s Kashgar left Calcutta on the 2nd instant with the following passengers: For Madras—Mr H Unwin and Captain E C Elliston. For Galle—Mr C J Albrecht and Mr H Bolton. For Melbourne—Mr W A Liddell and Mr A M Poole. For Southampton—Mr L I Seliger, Mrs Miley, Mrs W B Birch and child, Mrs T E Owen and 2 children, Mrs A Bridge, Mrs E I Essenstein and 2 children, and Mrs Lloyd.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
1 Deerfoot .... Kottapatam.
2 Khandalla (s) .... Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
30 Corbet Castle .... Coast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s s Khandalla—From Rangoon—Lieut Standen, Lieut Pollock, Mr Dupeyron, Mr Oliver.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nelli Martin s—2 bales wall papers, Tyebally Suruffally and Co' Europa s—25 cases and 2 hogsheads portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Zerbino s—100 boxes tinned plates, Hassumally Lallmeya; 25 casks iron rivets, Adamjee Peerbhoy.
Arch Druid —26 packages earthenware, Gangjee Foonja; 25 cases slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM LONDON.

Romeo —200 barrels cement, Abdoolhoosein Heptoola and Co.
Menzaleh s—56 cases oilmanstore, A K Shurufally; 15 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adam; 65 cases matches, Abdoolally Lawoodkhan; 105 cases matches, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Zerbino s—25 cases stout, 80 cases pale ale, and 10 boxes tinned plates, W B Sleeman and Co.
City of Poona s—110 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 4 cases matches. Finlay, Muir and Co; 28 packages oilmanstore, Turufally Heptoola and Co; 50 cases soap, and 40 cases bottling wire, John S Elmore and Co.
Deccan s—25 cases whiskey, D D Shah; 5 cases quinine, H F Soares and Co.
Gwalior s—5 cases biscuits, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Venetia s—15 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Sestos s—25 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co
Surat s—74 boxes silver bars (value Rs 2,00,000) The Agra Bank.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Surat s—753 boxes bar silver (value Rs 17,40,000), The C M Bank of I L and China.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—5 bales lavender flowers, Rogers and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Chattarooga—2,500 cases kerosine oil, Bell Brandenburg and Co

FROM BORDEAUX.

Union —100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Rene—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—840 cwts galls, Nursey Khuttow; 800 cwts wheat, Kermally Hajeebhoy; cwt1,000 cwt. wheat, Ralli Brothers; 250 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow; 60 bales wool, Purshotum Tarsey.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—350 cwts wet dates, Gulalchund Purshotum.

FOR LONDON.

Madras s—100 packages tea, Abramovitz and Co; 200 packages tea, Dossabhoy Hormusjee; 167 packages wet dates, Abdoola Moosa; 7 bales hides, Currumsey Poonja; 15 bales hides, Chandmahomed Ally and Co; 13 bales hides, Peerbhoy Nuthoo; 110 cwts galangall, Hajee Abdoola Ismail and Co.
Khiva s—21½ cwts E teeth, Currumbhoy Alloobhoy; 13¼ cwts E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 2 boxes gold bars, (value Rs 2,49,000), The Agra Bank; 1 box gold bars (value Rs 77,000), The French Bank; 21 boxes silver coins (value Rs 46,000), and 1 box gold bars, (valur Rs 56,200), The C M Bank of I L and China; 3¼ cwts E teeth, Suriff Durvesh; 49 bales silk, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Deccan s—1,242 cwts linseed, Knoop and Co.
Khiva s—1 case shawls, W Nicol and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 2nd November 1877.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·855
Temperature of the Air...........................	83·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer..........................	75.2
Dew Point	72·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·703
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m) ...	88·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	77·0
General Direction of wind ....E, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	258.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 1.

Jeuner, Capt, Bengal R E, to rejoin, from England.

NOVEMBER 2.

Browne, Lieut, Bengal R A. on Medl Cert, from Peshawar.
Cartwright, Sub Inspector, Bombay Educational, on duty, from Poona.
Rodon, Capt, Bengal Royal Scott Regt, on leave, from Deolalee.
Hicks, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 30.

Hume, Capt, Bombay——, on duty, to Bhooj.

NOVEMBER 2.

Blagrove, Lieut, Bengal 13th Hussars, on leave, to Lucknow.
Keefer, Surg, Bengal 10th P Infantry, to rejoin, to Peshawar.
Wooldridge, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Baroda.

NOVEMBER 3.

Garde, Surg, Bombay A L D, to rejoin, to Belgaum.
Edwards, Col, B mbay Dy Qr Mr Genl, on duty to Poona.
Crispin, Major, Bombay 4th Regt N I, on duty, to Bandora.
Davey, Surg Major, Bombay 21st Regt N I, on leave, to Matheran.

NOVEMBER 4.

Hammond, Lieut, Bengal Rifle Brigade, on duty, to Peshawar.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
Poona, November 3.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—
Poona Horse—Surgeon A K Stewart to the Medical charge, vice Surgeon C W Mackney.

With reference to G G O No 683 of the 26th October, Major F Adam, Assistant Quarter Master General, is posted to the Bombay District, and Major W B Colvin, 7th Royal Fusiliers, to the 2nd District.

The undermentioned officers recently Gazetted to be Supernumeraries in their Regiments as Probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows,

3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry, Sub-Lieutenant G K Daly, 15th Foot.
1st Grenadiers N I—Sub Lieut Gray, 54th Foot and Sub-Lieut Forbes, 65th Foot.
15th Regt N I—Sub Lieut Cole and Baker, 83rd Foot.
17th Regt N I—Sub Lieut J S M Jopp, 48th Foot.

Surgeon J F Brodie, general duty Poona Circle, is transferred to general duty Presidency Circle, and will proceed to Kurrachee to assume medical charge of D Battery 2nd Brigade (late D Battery 4th Brigade) Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned Medical officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in the Indian Troopship Euphrates on the 8th inst. Surgeon Major C F Churchill, Surgeon R W O Donnell, and Surgeon W Donovan.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the higher standard test:—Lieut R W P Robertson, R A, Officiating Commandant No 2 Mountain Battery.

The following orders are confirmed:—
Tanna Station Order, dated 29th October, appointing Captain C T Echalez, 7th N I, Station Staff Officer.
3rd Regt Light Cavalry, Regimental Order, dated 23rd October, appointing Lieut M James to officiate as Adjutant, vice Captain Stevens, on leave.

Erratum—In G O C No 539 of 1st September last, for G Battery 5th Brigade (late G Battery 19th Brigade), read B Battery 5th Brigade (late B Battery 19th Brigade.)

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
Colonel G S Morris, Commandant 15th N I, on medical certificate, to Bombay from 11th October, thence to sea, for three months, from date of embarkation.
83rd Foot—Captain F A Wright to Kurrachee in extension, from 27th October for one month, on medical certificate.
Cadre 3rd Light Cavalry—Major and Brevet Lieut Colonel S W O Stevens to Bombay for 30 days on private affairs.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 23.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's Personal Staff:—Lieut G Haines, 6th Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp, vice MacCall. Captain H B MacCall, 60th Rifles, Aide-de-Camp, to officiate as Aide-de-Camp, vice Grant, on Famine Relief duty.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—
10th N I—Lieut J Haughton, Officiating Wing Officer, is confirmed in the appointment, in succession to Captain C H Palmer, promoted to Wing Commander.
13th N I—Lieut H T Faithfull, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, to be Wing Officer, on probation, in succession to Captain G B Stevens, promoted to Wing Commander.
34th N I—Lieut W G Dunsford, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, to be Wing Officer, on probation, vice Lieut H N Webb, appointed, to the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, and to continue to officiate as Adjutant.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—
13th Hussars—Captain H H F Gifford to be Major.
12th Regiment—Captain H L W Phillips to be Major.

Major E C Griffin, R A, is directed to proceed from Fyzabad to Nusseerabad, and join G Battery 2nd (late 4th) Brigade Royal Artillery, into which he has been permitted to Exchange.

The following postings are ordered:—
Captain A G Handcock, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to the Saugor district. Captain G T Halliday, Brigade Major, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Presidency district. Captain W W H Scott to Meean Meer.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
13th Hussars—Captain A R Pryce, to Bombay, for thirty days, and thence to England, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.
14th Foot—Lieut J Horack, to Bombay, for thirty days, and thence to England, for nine months, on private affairs.
83rd Foot—Lieut J H W Anson, to remain at Singapore from the 11th November to the 4th December, on private affairs, in extension of the six months leave granted by the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army.
89th Foot—Lieut H R A Ellis, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
Surgn R H Gardner, M B, to England, to appear before a medical board.

Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 24.

With a view to promote interest in the execution of Field Firing, the Commander-in-Chief has caused a summary of all the reports made on this subject for the past year to be printed. A copy will be forwarded to all General Officers, corps and departments concerned. The British Infantry, armed with Martini-Henry rifles, should now engage in Field Firing at increased ranges. In reports for 1877-78, it should be stated up to what distance the fire of this rifle has been found effective against troops in position exposed to view, or sheltered behind rising or other ground. This practice by Cavalry and Infantry is never to be omitted; it can be made at any period of the year, and there are few if any stations where it cannot be carried on and entirely arranged for, without further aid by the station authorities, in an instructive manner. The companies, wings, corps, brigades, or divisions turning out for this practice, should always be as strong possible. The sketches furnished with many of these reports were clear and well executed, and afforded an opportunity for officers to evince their proficiency in field sketching. His Excellency directs the continuance of these sketches to illustrate the several reports. The Commander-in-Chief notices the interest bestowed in the field practice of the last year by General and Commanding Officers, and all concerned; and confidently looks forward to increased efficiency, by the constant annual repetition of this the most practical of the Musketry Field Exercises.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, October 31.)

Mr J D Anderson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Jamalpore, is transferred to the district of Nuddea, and is appointed to have charge of the Meherpore division of that district.

Mr F B Taylor, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Meherpore division of the Nuddea district is transferred to the Sudder Station of that district.

Mr R H Pawsey, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Mymensing.

Mr W R Ricketts appointed to officiate until furthers as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

Mr W R Green, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Pooree, is transferred to Cuttack as an Assistant Superintendent of Police, of the First Grade on being relieved of his present duties.

Mr G M M Ridsdale, District Superintendent of Police, Fourth Grade, Tipperah, is appointed to be a District Superintendent of Police of the Fifth Grade.

Mr H W J Bamber, District Superintendent of Police, Rajshahye, is appointed to be District Superintendent of Police, Durbhunga, vice Mr C Jennins.

Mr H Munro is appointed to be Assistant Superintendent of Police in Durbhunga.

Mr H A Coombs, Assistant Superintendent of Police, First Grade, Monghyr, is appointed to be a District Superintendent of Police of the Fourth Grade, and to be District Superintendent of Police, Pooree.

Mr W P Davis, District Superintendent of Police, is posted to Hooghly.

Mr W D Pratt, District Superintendent of Police, Hooghly, is transferred to Sarun, but will continue to act as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

Mr V W Bertelsen, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Second Grade, is promoted to the First Grade of Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr G D Graham, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Third Grade, is promoted to the Second Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Mr B Rattray, is appointed to be District Superintendent of Police, Maldah, vice Mr A H James.

Mr A H James, District Superintendent of Police, Maldah, is transferred to Durbhunga.

Rev G T Dennis, MA, Officiating Chaplain, Hazareebagh, is appointed to be Chaplain of Dinapore.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Nov. 3.)

Mr F H Fisher, Officiating Joint Magistrate, Mainpuri, has the usual subsidiary leave, preparatory to furlough on medical certificate.

Mr A C dell, Settlement Officer, 3rd grade, to be a Settlement Officer of the 2nd grade.

Mr C J Connell, CS, having reported his return from leave, to the Fyzabad district as Assistant Settlement Officer.

Having reported his return from furlough, Mr E White, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to the Allahabad district.

Mr H Z Darrah, C S, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to the Bareilly district, and to have the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

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POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

It is notified that as on and after the 1st October, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.
Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.
Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.
Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.), by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

CALENDAR FOR NOV. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
New Moon......... 5th, 1h. 39·1m. P.M.
First Quarter ....13th, 4h. 35 7m. A.M.
Full Moon ....21st, 3h. 10 5m. A.M.
Last Quarter ....28th, 2h. 56·6m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Nov.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mon. 5	Dewalee Holidays.	6 4	5 24	10 40 m, 11 38 a	4 55 m, 5 0 a
Tues. 6		6 4	5 23	11 19 m, ...	5 38 m, 5 38 a
Wed. 7		6 5	5 23	0 19 m, 11 57 a	6 18 m, 6 18 a
Th. 8	English Mail expected.	6 5	5 22	1 1 m, 0 36 a	6 58 m, 6 58 a
Fri. 9	......	6 6	5 22	1 42 m, 1 16 a	7 41 m, 7 37 a
Sat. 10	......	6 6	5 22	2 25 m, 1 58 a	8 26 m, 8 17 a
Sun. 11	Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity	6 7	5 21	3 10 m, 2 45 a	9 17 m, 8 57 a

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ASTON—November 1st, at Nassick, the wife of H. F. Aston, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

READ—November 2nd, at Elphinstone Circle, Sam. W. Read, formerly of the Old Bank of Bombay, aged 50. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALL—October 29th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. W. E. Ball, of a son.
BEGBIE—October 31st, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain E. Begbie, Q's O. Sappers and Miners, of a daughter.
JARVIS—October 31st, at Calcutta, the wife of J. S. Jarvis, Esq., of a son.
JOUBERT—October 29th, at the Residency, Baroda, the wife of Surgeon C. H. Joubert, Officiating Superintendent of Emigration, Calcutta, of a daughter.
McMASTER—October 19th, at Almora, the wife of H. McMaster, Kousanie Tea Company, Limited, of a son.
WILLIAMSOM—October 28th, at Kurrachee, the wife of J. C. Williamson, of twin sons.

MARRIAGE.

HOPKINS—FENN—October 29th, at St. Paul's Church, Kurrachee, by the Rev. Digby Cotes, Joint Chaplain of Kurrachee, Surgeon-Major N. Hopkins, Civil Surgeon of Kurrachee, to Lucy Vandersee, youngest daughter of the late T. H. Fenn, Esq., of Nayland, Suffolk.

DEATHS.

COOMBS—October 26th. at Goruckpore, John Archer Coombs, Indigo Planter, aged 20 years.
DAWSON—October 31st, at Manantoddy, in the 40th year of his age, H. Dawson, youngest son of the late W. A. Dawson.
FOWLER—October 24th, at Palamcottah, Mr. G. Fowler, Key-Sergeant, aged 81 years.
HOPLEY—November 1st, Madras, W. E. Hopley, late of Ootacamund, son of Thomas Hopley, of Cheshire.
McNAIR—At Strivilliputtur, the infant daughter of Mr. D. McNair, D. P. W., aged 10 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1877.

THE Russians have now completely disposed of Chefket Pasha. Not only have they attacked and carried his principal positions on the direct road from Plevna to Orchanie, which runs up the valley of the Isker, but they have also cleared the whole valley of the Vid, as far southwards as Teteven, of Turkish troops. As Teteven lies on the road from Loftcha to Orchanie, on which the Russian cavalry were making foraging and exploring expeditions a month ago, it is probable that a second column has advanced by this road, besides that with which General Gourko was conducting operations on the Plevna road. The result, at all events, is that within ten days the Russians have gained possession of the whole country intervening between the Vid and the Isker, which the Turks had carefully fortified on both sides, and have driven back Chefket Pasha, without his convoy, and with but a remnant left of his fighting force, to Orchanie. There they may well leave him for the present, for he can no longer do any harm. He cannot possibly advance again to relieve Plevna; and if the Russians should wish to cross the Balkans again, they have now the command of half a dozen Passes between Kasanlik and Orchanie by which they could invade Roumelia, turn the Turkish positions at Orchanie and in the Shipka Pass, and advance at their pleasure on Sofia or Philippopolis. The far more serious task of taking Plevna, to which the operations against Chefket Pasha have been merely preliminary, should now engage the whole attention of the Russians; and it is clear that they are bent on completing the destruction of Osman's army, for we are now told that the demonstration on the side of Biela against Suleiman Pasha was merely intended to cover the withdrawal of the greater part of the Czarevitch's army to reinforce the troops besieging Plevna. The demonstration seems to have completely deceived Suleiman, who retreated to Rasgrad, and cannot now possibly come up in time to attack the Russian entrenchments at Biela before the Russian assault on Plevna is delivered. Now that the investment of Osman's fortified positions is complete, and that the besiegers, with their vastly superior force, can make their choice of the points of attack, there ought to be no doubt as to the result of the fourth Russian attempt to take Plevna; and, if Osman refuses to capitulate, we may expect to hear that the capture of the place has ended in one of the most hideous massacres recorded in history. From Armenia we get no news, except that the Russians are preparing to "invest" Erzeroum. This would be an undertaking of a somewhat hazardous character to be begun at the opening of the winter season at such a distance from the Russian frontier, while Kars still holds out and the Russian communications are not quite secure. One would think it more likely that the Russians are massing troops at Hassan Kaleh to attempt to take the city by assault, as Erzeroum is not, or was not, very strongly fortified, and can only be defended by a weak and dispirited garrison.

THE *Spectator*, with its usual fondness for building the largest theoretical conclusions on the smallest foundations of fact, assumes that the change made by Lord Lytton in the administration of Famine relief in Madras is a first step taken towards the conversion of the Governments of Madras and Bombay into Lieutenant-Governorships under the direct control of the Government of India. We foresaw that the failure of the Madras Government to deal with the Famine vigorously and economically would be hailed by the champions of centralisation as proof positive of the folly of letting the Presidency Governments retain their independence; but the insinuation that the Viceroy has been made the catspaw of his Council to degrade Madras, or that there was or is any design on his part to interfere in any way with the status of the two Presidencies, is, we are convinced, absolutely baseless. That Lord Lytton is not the man to be made use of by his Council may be inferred from his action, on his return to Simla last month, in taking away the Famine portfolio from Sir A. Arbuthnot, and keeping it in his own hands. We believe, also, that he is much too fair-minded a man to condemn a system of administration which has worked remarkably well in Bombay, merely on account of the incapacity of certain members of Council in Madras. Some injustice is done to the members of the Executive Council in Bombay by the popular notion that the whole credit of managing the Famine successfully in this Presidency should be ascribed to Sir Philip Wodehouse and Sir Richard Temple. From the beginning of the Famine till now all important papers have been regularly submitted by the Governor to his colleagues for their sanction before being published; and Mr. Rogers and Mr. Gibbs during Sir Philip Wodehouse's time, and latterly Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Ashburner, have borne, as the law required them to bear, their full share of responsibility for all the administrative acts of the Bombay Government. Evidently, therefore, the present Constitution can be worked well, and, for several reasons, no change in it is desirable. It is a public advantage that, in a despotically-governed country like India, the arbitrary tendencies of men in power who have no restraint of popular opinion to fear should be to some extent held in check by the force of an authority to whose remonstrances they are bound to pay some respect; and the effect, therefore, of the mutual watchfulness with which the Government of India and the Presidency Governments regard one another, and of the bitter, and, as the *Spectator* says, sometimes even malignant criticism in which they indulge at one another's expense, is to ensure the full discussion of questions of public policy and to curb any disposition to spend public money extravagantly. Such a result, though often not attained with excessive friction, cannot but be salutary; and for our own part we deprecate any extension of decentralization which would either exempt the Presidency Governments from the jealous financial control of the Government of India, or would allow the latter Government to consider itself released from the obligation to do anything for the Presidencies beyond handing over to them a fixed sum for their expenses every year, and leaving them to make up, as best they can, any additions to the estimated cost of administration. As regards the relations of a Governor and members of Council in a Presidency with one another, probably the ablest Presidency Governors would be the first to acknowledge that a Constitution which hampers them with Councillors enjoying in most matters co-ordinate authority with the Governor does good in preventing sudden breaks of continuity in the policy of the Administration whenever a change of Governors occurs, and in giving to local experience the weight it ought undoubtedly to possess.

The compliment paid to the Madras Government by Lord Salisbury in a recent despatch, in which he applauds their "vigilance and energy," has been exultingly quoted by the Madras papers to justify the second count of their indictment against Lord Lytton, that his interference was unnecessary as the Madras Government were doing their work very well, and that he changed his mind about the policy of employing famine relief labourers on large works at too late a period of the Famine for the change to do anything but mischief. We have already pointed out the pitfall into which the London *Times* stumbled by accepting such assertions as these on the authority of prejudiced Madras correspondents; but, as they are repeated from day to day at Madras, we may be allowed to say that the evidence on record completely disproving them is quite conclusive. In its instructions to Sir Richard Temple, dated the 16th of January, the Government of India insisted on the necessity of employing labourers on large works; and on the 27th of the same month, in a despatch to the Government of Madras, the Viceroy in Council wrote:—"The "reasons which induced the Government of "India to prefer minor works of local character "to works of greater magnitude *have now ceased* "*to be applicable.*" No language could have been more distinct, and Sir Richard Temple, during his mission to Madras, from January to April, made repeated efforts to persuade the Madras Government to enforce the consistent application of this policy, and to get labour concentrated on large works. The Madras Government, however, would not listen to reason, or be guided by any advice, however earnestly offered, and at last the Viceroy was compelled to interfere in order to get his wishes attended to. Nor is it just to say that he interfered at the eleventh hour. When he went to Madras, the general belief was that the South-West monsoon had failed, and that the Presidency would be exposed to another year of Famine. It was in expectation of this calamity that Lord Lytton determined to introduce a change of system which would have saved India many millions of money if the rains had failed, and which even now has helped the weather to keep Madras from being overrun with a rank growth of State pauperism. It is quite true that Lord Salisbury's eulogium of the Madras Government is inconsistent with the fact of that Government's proved and flagrant incapacity; but that is Lord Salisbury's affair. We have shown that his praise of the vigilance and energy of the Duke of Buckingham's Government is wholly undeserved; and we can only express our regret that the Secretary of State for India should throw about his compliments so loosely. A man in Lord Salisbury's position should be very careful how he distributes praise, or he may lower the tone of the public service by speaking in such high terms of the work done by men who are notoriously incompetent that he has exhausted his vocabulary of admiration by the time he comes to speak of the conduct of competent men. Unfortunately, it is becoming too much the habit of the official class to eulogise one another, with the view of showing their loyalty, and presenting a united and firm front to critical outsiders, till an acknowledged fool, who has consistently failed in everything he has undertaken throughout his career, but whose faults are, for his wife's sake, or that of his family, or of the class to which he belongs, hushed up or declared to be virtues, steps into some post of great responsibility and honour in which the chances are that, with ordinary luck, he may nearly succeed in ruining the State.

What can really be accomplished in time of Famine by concentrating labour on large works has been shown this year in Bombay. We believe it will be found, when the accounts of the Bombay Famine are made up, that a very small proportion indeed of the total expenditure on relief has been spent unproductively. So well has labour been organized and so great has been the care taken to get compensation for the State for money paid on relief wages, that the cost of executing the great works of improvement which, when the temporary distress has been forgotten, will cause the year 1877 to be remembered as one in which more was done for the good of Western India than had been attempted for ten years previously, will hardly exceed the average cost of public works in ordinary years. It may be said that the Famine in Bombay is now really at an end, for the labourers still employed are only retained in order to complete works already begun,—the Bombay Government having, with sound economy, resolved to leave no unfinished monuments of wasted industry scattered over this Presidency as landmarks of the Famine,—and there is an eager competition among the natives to adopt the children whom the State has in its charge. We may, therefore, now take it for granted that the expenditure will fall considerably below the original estimate of 140 lakhs, for only 112 lakhs had been spent up to a fortnight ago, and the present rate of expenditure is only about a lakh a week. We believe, too, that the actual loss of revenue in Bombay will fall very far short of the estimate, and that it is possible indeed that the whole of the money set down as lost under this head may yet be recovered. These gratifying results show what administrative skill can achieve, and bring out in startling contrast the terrible consequences of administrative stupidity in Madras. It is impossible that this contrast can escape the attention of the public or of Parliament at home, and our special correspondent makes, we think, a very plausible guess at the course that will be taken when he suggests that a Royal Commission should be sent out to report upon the state of Madras. It is plain that the condition of that Presidency is calculated to excite serious uneasiness. The English in India have generally escaped the doom of the conquering races that went before them; but in Madras the English element seems somehow or other to have become absorbed in native society, and the irrepressible Brahmin has acquired the influence he enjoyed in Upper India during the decline of the Mogul dynasty. If we except the deeds of Neill and his Madras Fusiliers in 1857, we can think of nothing that Madras has done since the days of Clive, or at latest of Tippoo Sultan and Sir Thomas Munro. Throughout this nineteenth century the Presidency seems to have been asleep; and, while in Bombay the natives have become to a great extent Anglicized, in Madras the English have become Orientalized. It is time Southern India should be reawakened, and we daresay our special correspondent is right in thinking that, if a Royal Commission be not sent out, Sir Richard Temple would be the man for the task.

THE PRESENT STATE OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS DISTRICTS, Nov. 1.

MOST people are familiar from an early age with the parable concerning the labourer engaged in the market place late in the day, who received as much as those who had borne the heat and burden of the whole twelve hours. How much more would it puzzle children, if the former individual received not only the same sum, but—if it may be said without irreverence—a deputation allowance as well. It is this position of affairs more or less which troubles the Madras civilians. Undoubtedly they have borne the heat and burden of the day, and done, though not sufficient, all they could, without drawing any extra allowance of consequence. With a downpour of rain comes a downpour of officers from other Presidencies to assist them, all more or less in receipt of considerable additions to their pay, and after the most trying season for work was over. At first sight this appears hard, but, even if it were so, it is unpardonable that individual Madras civilians should so far forget themselves as to show to individual outside officers a bitterness of temper, a disingenuous spirit, and want of courtesy, which must act very prejudicially to the service of Government. As a matter of fact, however, there is no cause for discontent. Civilians who went from Bombay to the Bengal Famine received no more pay than they were in receipt of at home. It is only military officers who receive an increase of any importance, and this barely brings them on a level with civilians as regards pay and allowances. If they are invited to assist in a most disagreeable portion of civil work it is only fair that they should receive, while so employed, equal pay to those with whom they are to work. It is on all accounts to be hoped that any such feeling may pass away, and that the intolerance of the Civil Service may for the time give way to cordial co-operation. That the hereditary tone of the Civil Service of all the Presidencies is one of intolerance and supercilious hauteur is very much to be regretted, and is so by many of its own members. It has been necessary to allude in this manner to certain small tempests of only local importance, and so much will suffice.

The situation has become, as regards the progress of the Famine, so far grave that it is of very great importance to know exactly what is intended for the future. In Mysore, which must be kept distinctly separate from Madras, there are still persistent signs of hunger and want. It was taken in hand later in the day, the crops in quantity or quality are not so favourable as in our own territory, and many parts are difficult to supply with imported grain. Yet it is rumoured that the Mysore exchequer is exhausted, and that it is contemplated to raise a loan of half a million of money to expel Famine and carry out the railway now being lined out, and other public works which are to give labour to the people. The considerable increase of foreign officers in the province, together with those previously there and their establishments, will work at a cost in salaries and allowances of one lac of rupees a month.

It would be interesting, therefore, to know what are the intentions of Government, and, if a loan is to be raised, what are the particulars concerning it? That Mysore has not been entirely depopulated is acknowledged in the State itself to be due solely to the railway. That, and that only, has saved it, and an extension of the railway system is in every way wise and politic. But, if the rumour mentioned is in any way correct, it is expedient that the limit of expenditure should be known, and under any circumstances, more publicity regarding the financial position of Mysore, as a State held in trust by the British Government, is wanted.

Much more important are the destinies of Madras, which with crops in all stages of maturity, cannot be any longer considered as a famine land.

What are to be the permanent results of all that has occurred? Are the public works now in progress to be carried on till grain reaches a certain price in the market and then left, as they have been elsewhere, monuments, without utility, of a past exigency? Is any permanent change to be made in the territorial jurisdiction of civil officers with a distinct division of judicial from executive duties? In short, is Madras to be allowed to relapse into its former condition of obscurity and lifelessness, or is it to be not only the most peaceful but the most prosperous division of India? No amount of mere pecuniary assistance from the British to the Indian exchequer, if unaccompanied by other action, will be of the least use. It will merely act as an encouragement to persist in ruling India as she is ruled now. It is much more than English money that India wants—it is the time and attention of British statesmen.

The presence of a Royal Commission in this country, it has been said on previous occasions, would interfere with the proper supremacy of the Viceroy. But as none of the natives, beyond a comparatively small section of educated gentlemen, have the slightest idea of the meaning of a Royal Commission, and are possessed of an indelible knowledge of Government which would preserve them, under such trying circumstances, in the paths of obedience, it might be possible to risk the supposed danger, and accept the undoubted good effects of such a proceeding. A Royal Commission, sitting out here and composed of undoubtedly able men, would do more to give good government to India than any other course which it is at present possible to adopt. It would excite in England that interest concerning India, which, to some very slight extent, has been commenced by the visit of the Prince of Wales, but which requires strong food to grow up into useful and practical knowledge.

It would be impossible to enquire thoroughly into the Madras Famine without bringing to light at once the strong as well as the weak points of the present system of administration, and, after all, such a Commission would stand towards the Viceroy merely in the light that Major General Kennedy stands towards the Duke of Buckingham, or Mr. Elliott towards the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, which relationships have not resulted in any danger to the State, but rather the reverse. Failing this, the only suggestion worth making appears to be that His Grace and Sir Richard Temple should exchange appointments. The Duke of Buckingham certainly has had somewhat of an uphill time of it, since his arrival in Madras, and, combined with the only attempt at public opinion existing in India, would find Governorship more pleasant in Bombay than Madras. On the other hand, Sir Richard Temple would do exceedingly well in Madras. His power of organization, thorough mastery of detail in civil work, and power of enforcing discipline and order in all departments, are much wanted here. The native and even British officials who "smile at orders and compromise commands" are very numerous in Madras.

The Railway and Post Office officials without uniform or badge, the general "let it slide" of all departments, the jobbery and stagnation of real business, everything points to the field as exactly that which Sir Richard should be invited to occupy. The population, too, resemble in many points the inhabitants of Bengal over which Sir Richard ruled so successfully; they prefer betelnut to tobacco, snuffing or chewing to pipes or 'hookahs,' are without physique, and endeavour to replace it by the subtlety of their brains, affect much the Hindoo religion, but eat and drink promiscuously in private, talk much about caste, and accept offices and occupations which are totally incompatible with it. But with good government, gymnastics, and stimulating treatment they have undoubtedly the capacity to improve; in short, they have had too much their own way.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

ON Saturday evening, the Bombay Volunteers were inspected by their Honorary Colonel, H. E. Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay. The six companies assembled at the Town Hall at five o'clock, and, having been duly proved and had their arms inspected by their officers, they were marched in fours to the general parade ground beyond the Gymkhana. When the parade ground was reached, the word "Front form Company" was given, and this movement having been executed in a manner which showed considerable improvement during the last fortnight, they were wheeled into line and brought to the "present arms," while H. E. the Governor and his staff rode along the line. This done, they marched past in column and quarter column, went through some movements in echelon (which were clumsily executed, apparently because of a misconception of the commanding officer's order) and formed square, when the Governor rode into the centre of the square and addressed the corps. His Excellency said he was very much pleased to see such a fine body of men, and added that he had been informed by the Commander-in-Chief, the Brigadier General, and other military officers who had often seen them drill, that they went through the movements very creditably indeed, especially in the case of marching past, and in the wheels. His Excellency's opinion of the formations he had witnessed that afternoon was that they were very good, considering the short time the corps had been in existence. They had of course much to learn yet, and he hoped they would continue to pay close attention to their drill, especially to company drill, which ought to be thoroughly mastered before the more complicated battalion movements were attempted. He noticed that the Fort companies were in advance of the others, but then they had enjoyed superior advantages in the splendid parade ground they were able to use. He hoped that before long the Byculla and Mazagon companies would also be provided with a parade ground, and then no doubt they would soon rival the companies which drill in the Fort. Finally, His Excellency regretted very much that Major Layard's military duties necessitated his leaving Bombay, but he was happy to assure the corps that in that officer's successor, Lt. Col. Sexton, they would have another thoroughly efficient Commandant.

His Excellency having retired, Major Layard addressed a few words to the men, and thanked them for the attention they had paid to the duties of the corps. He said that throughout his long military career, he had never "soldiered" with greater pleasure than during the few months he had spent with the Bombay Volunteers.

It was now getting dark, and the companies were formed from square into quarter column and dismissed.

Before they left the parade ground, they gave three hearty cheers for their popular retiring Commandant, Major Layard.

The parade ground was surrounded by crowds of spectators, amongst whom we noticed many fine young men who ought to have been in the ranks.

The corps was again dependent for the music on the band of the 20th N. I. We trust that before long the Volunteers will have a band of their own. All that remains to be done is to raise sufficient money for the maintenance of the band, and it hoped that Government will furnish a means to this end by granting a monthly allowance to supplement the subscriptions of members of the corps.

The field state was as follows:—1 Field officer (Major Maxwell); 2 staff officers (Paymaster and Doctor); six Captains; 12 Lieutenants; 26 Sergeants; 186 rank and file, and 3 buglers, making a total of 236, out of roll of 435. There were present also, besides Major Layard, Lt. Dunne, the Adjutant of the corps, Sergt. Major Kenyon, and six line instructors.

VISITS BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor was out early yesterday morning, and paid several visits. One place visited was the new European General Hospital, a pleasantly situated, airy, and commodious building, which it is hoped will before long be ready for occupation. His Excellency also visited Watson's Hotel and went over the huge building. He expressed himself much pleased with the arrangements, and especially admired the great kitchen and cellars.

OUR FAMINE CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to send you the testimony of one who has had constant and very considerable dealing with the famine in Southern India ever since it began, to the extreme truthfulness, ability, and remarkable discrimination of your "Madras Famine Special Correspondent's" letters. Amongst famine officers, the above qualities in these communications have, everywhere that I have heard them spoken of, commanded admiration and respect; they are an admirable and most truthful record of matters as they really exist, and show a most wonderful and able grasp of the subject by your "Special Correspondent." When so much utterly misleading pseudo-philanthropic twaddle is written and largely circulated, especially in England, it is a pity that your "Special's" letters should not be made use of to correct and counteract so much that is misleading. In addition to the very valuable famine information that your Special gives, his views and opinions regarding "railways and irrigation" are specially instructive, and they point out truths that seem to be unknown to the British public; these letters, for the good of India, should be regularly reproduced in some leading London paper, and afterwards gathered into a more permanent form. I do not know who your "Madras Famine Correspondent" is, but I feel that I ought to give my humble testimony to the wonderful truthfulness and ability of his letters, and, in order to show that I have some knowledge of the subject, I enclose my card and subscribe myself

Carnatic, Oct. 30. FAMINE OFFICER.

BOMBAY RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Watch" decides that those who are not up in drill tactics, as some others are should not be permitted to be present on public parades. Is he aware that these parades have, up to this, been held only on Saturdays, on which days alone poor hard working men can get away from office. Is he aware that such men, who are not able through force of circumstances to be very regular, are specially invited to be present, both by their respective officers and through your columns? It really looks precipitate to express any remarks at all on those who have joined the corps, because if it came to the point of a minute examination of each one's practical knowledge of drill, we would, I fear, degenerate to a company constituted only of ex-military men.

A SYMPATHISER WITH RECRUITS.

"BERKELEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS."—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE BOMBAY WEEKLY FAMINE STATEMENT.

POONA, Nov. 4.

THE weather has, on the whole, become more favourable in the districts noticed last week as suffering from excessive rain. The chief exception is Belgaum, where no improvement has taken place. In Kaladgi also the weather is still unsettled. Prices have fallen considerably in Kandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Dharwar, and in Sholapur bajri, which the Collector reports is now the staple food of the people, is much cheaper. In the Poona Collectorate prices have risen. In the other three districts there is scarcely any change. A decrease of 15,790 this week in the number of labourers upon relief works brings the total down to 54,827. The greatest reduction has been made in Darwar, where nearly half the labourers of the preceding week have left the works. The apparent increase in the case of Nasik is due to an adjustment between that district and Ahmednagar of the number of relief labourers upon the Dhond and Manmad railway works. The numbers pertaining to the two districts are now counted separately. Cholera continues to a slight extent in Nasik and Ahmednagar, and is becoming more prevalent in Satara. Written reports have been received from the Collectors of Nasik, Poona, Sholapur and Satara for the week ending the 27th October, and from the other Collectors for the week before. Rain has fallen in most of those talukas of Khandesh and Ahmednagar noticed last week as requiring more rain. Another fall of rain is wanted in the Nasik district. In the Collectorates to the south of Poona the complaint of excessive rain is general. The Collector of Belgaum—his report is for the week ending the 20th ultimo—states that serious injury is apprehended if the rain continues. The telegrams show that rain did continue at least till the 2nd instant. In Dharwar the rain, while injuring other crops, has served to restore the rice. The number of children has fallen during the week ending Oct. 13 from 40,356 to 33,560. The number of persons being gratuitously relieved in the week ending 6th October was entered, in the last statement, as 87,951, but supplementary returns since received from the Collectors of Sholapur and Kaladgi show that the correct number is 89,322. The return from the Collector of Ahmednagar for the week ending 13th October is incomplete: the whole number may be taken approximately at 76,133. This gives a decrease during the week of 11,818—the number of persons on works under Public Works Department Agency in the nine affected districts was at this date 51,107 and on works under Civil Agency 13,946. The percentage of persons upon works under Civil Agency has thus risen during the week from 18·8 to 21·4 per cent of the whole number employed. The total expenditure upon works in the nine affected districts has amounted to Rs. 1,01,32,512, which with the expenditure of Rs. 1,29,533 upon works in Ratnagiri and Kanara, and Rs. 9,86,337 from the Collectors' Discretionary Allowances, gives a total of Rs. 1,12,48,382. There have been decreases of 15,790 in the number of people on relief works, 6,796 in the number of young children, and 11,818 in the number of people on charitable relief. There is considerable improvement in the general situation. The condition of the people is markedly better. The anxiety caused by the excessive rain is now almost entirely confined to the Belgaum Collectorate.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Indian Telegraph.)

PROHIBITION OF LOTTERIES.

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

A supplement to the *Gazette of India* published to-day contains a notification prohibiting the publication of lotteries and race sweeps. Local Governments and Administrators are requested to see the orders of Government carried out.

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Advices from the seat of war in Bulgaria state that Chefket Pasha has taken up a position at Karazadagh, on the Orchanie Road, which he is fortifying.

THE WAR IN ARMENIA.

The latest from Armenia states that a large Russian force is assembled at Hassan Kaleh.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The greater part of the Russian Army which commands the line of the Jantra has been withdrawn, and sent to assist the Russian force before Plevna.

A Russian official despatch has been received, which states that the Russians have occupied Tetewen, near Orchanie, and that the occupation involves a loss to the Turks of seven large and thirty small entrenched positions, besides much booty.

The Russians have also occupied Lukowitza, situated to the south-west of Plevna.

Latest accounts of Chefket Pasha's movements state, that he is retreating in the direction of Orchanie.

THE WAR IN ARMENIA.

The Russians are making preparations to invest Erzeroum.

OBITUARY.—Field Marshal Count Von Wrangel, of the German Army.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON ERZEROUM.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

A Russian official despatch has been received which states that the Russians are nearing Erzeroum, and that their advanced Guard is within twelve miles of the city. The same despatch also states that Russian troops are concentrating before Deveboyun to the east of Erzeroum, where Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar is strongly entrenched.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Bombay Mails of the 15th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROPS.

The American Cotton Crop is generally estimated at 4,500,000 bales.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 3.

H. M. Indian Transport Jumna sailed hence to-day for Bombay.

LISBON, Nov. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

ADEN, Nov. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c, left here to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 2, Noon.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	45,000	Bales.
Do. Amount forwarded	3,000	do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats......	9,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton ..	26,000	do.
Do. do. Surats ..	1,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton............	406,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	92,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London..	25,000	do.

LONDON, Oct. 1, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat. Surats flat.

The London cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollers	5 3/16
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
7 lbs Shirtings....................	6.
8½ lbs. do.	7-3
40s Mule Twist	0-10⅝
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1-9½
4 per cent Rupee Paper	82½
4½ per cent. do.	82½
5½ per cent. do.	90
3 per cent. Consols for account	96½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106 x Coupon.
Bar Silver........................	55

Arrival—Tebe.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 3RD Nov., 2·20 P.M.

Mail steamer Thibet, from Bombay, arrived.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

NEW arrivals by the Mail and other Steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Overland Summary with Supplement (Indian Postage free).... Rs. 12

Single Copy ....As. 4

THE Bombay Volunteers were on Saturday reviewed by their Colonel, Sir Richard Temple. The Volunteers acquitted themselves admirably, the Governor was well pleased, and the crowd that turned out to watch them was enormous. It was remarked, however, that there were a good many fine young men among the spectators whose proper place would have been in the Volunteer ranks.

THE Dewallee holidays are now upon us, and the native town of Bombay is nightly illuminated with innumerable glass globes and Chinese lanterns. To a stranger there is no scene so interesting as a Bombay Dewallee, when the flare of lights and the crush of people, surging through the narrow streets and in and out among the quaint specimens of architecture for which Bombay is remarkable, make up a spectacle which certainly ought to please Lakshmi, the goddess of light and wealth, in whose honour the festival is given.

THE *Pioneer* learns by telegram from its London correspondent, that the Hon. R. A. Dalyell, at home on furlough, has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. Robert Ellis in the Secretary of State's Council at the India Office. Mr. Dalyell was probably the greatest friend of the man into whose shoes he steps. His experience of administrative affairs in Madras was long and varied; whilst endowed with common-sense, tact, and good temper, and thoroughly independent, he proved a useful member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, of which he is still an additional member.

A GOOD many people in Bombay will be sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Sam. Read. He occupied for several years an important position in banking establishments in Bombay, and was, like so many others, wrecked during the share mania. Latterly he has been auditor for the Bank of Bombay and several other influential concerns.

ON and after the 7th of this month, the extension of the Wardha Valley State Railway is to be opened for local and through traffic as far as Warora; and on the 15th, the Khamgaon State Railway will be reopened for passenger and goods traffic. This will be welcome news to a number of merchants who have intimate relations with the products of those parts of India.

THE Indus Valley State Railway is now open to Sehwan; the last 14 miles were finished to that place on Wednesday last. Rails are being rapidly laid, and Sukkur will soon be reached.

MIMTAZUD-UD-DAULA Nawab Sir Muhammad Faz Khan Bahadur, K. C. S. I., and the Raja of Sirmur, K. C. S. I., have been appointed members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

SCINDIA goes to Calcutta some time next month, and will receive his Grand Cross of the Bath on the 1st of January.

A CONFIDENTIAL agent of the Ameer of Cabul accompanies the Turkish Envoy back to Constantinople.

THE daily average export of grain from Bengal and Burmah to Madras for the week ending October 31 was 640 tons.

REPORTS from Madras to November 3rd show that the N. E. monsoon is favourable, and that nearly five inches of rain fell on the 1st and 2nd inst. against 8¼ inches during all October.

A MYSORE correspondent writes:—"I grieve to say the rain is doing serious harm throughout Mysore, and prices are rather rising than otherwise."

THE Chief Engineer of the South Indian Railway reports that heavy floods, on Wednesday night, have breached the line at the 114th mile, Southern Extension, and that all protective works in progress have been carried away, which render the line impassable for trains. No news as to the probable duration of the stoppage has been received.

THE Principal of the Elphinstone College makes an eloquent appeal, published in the Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1876-77, to the public spirit of the people of Bombay (recognising the too palpable fact that Government cannot be expected at present to do more than it is doing) to complete the staff of Elphinstone College by endowing a chair of physical science. "It has long," says Mr. Wordsworth, "been clear that physical science would soon, and as I think, most justly make good its claim to a very different place than the one hitherto assigned to it in our educational course. The change has now come, and finds the Arts colleges most ill-prepared to meet it. The native community in Bombay is rich enough to supply our wants; and it could have no better opportunity of showing that it understands the value of that education which the Government has provided, and also what is the really pressing need of the time—the opening up of independent industrial careers for the rising generation."

A CONTRIBUTOR to the *Englishman* from Bombay remarks upon the late mischievous interdict upon the traffic of the G. I. P. Railway, and furnishes an estimate of the loss which has been occasioned to the trade of Western India by that unfortunate interference. The writer says, "How difficult, even with the very best object in view, is it for the State to interfere with the ordinary course of a great commerce, without also defeating, or falling short of, the special temporary object which the interference was intended to compass. As to the injury done to the regular trade of Bombay by Sir R. Temple's benevolent interposition, that has been obvious enough and keenly felt here. Probably, the Government of India, whose instrument only Sir Richard pleads that he is, would have heard a good deal more than it has on this subject, were it not that so many of the heads of our firms, or the more active members thereof, are or have been at home for the monsoon. Several particulars of the supplies stopped and freight kept idle by the interdict have been given in our local press; but the aggregate statistics of the export trade for the period in question have not been quoted that I have seen. And as the figures have some general as well as local interest, I may as well give them. The injury done by the embargo on Bombay trade is best shown by comparing our figures with those of all India. Thus, whereas the exports for all India in the month of July were valued at 416¾ lakhs as against 380⅓ for the same month last year, or 36 lakhs more this year, Bombay July exports were only 102 lakhs this year against 122¼ last year, or shewing 20 lakhs (£200,000) less done in that month this year, a diminution presumably due partly to the special restrictions on railway traffic, and partly, but in much less degree, to the trade demand caused by famine relief outlay in Southern India. Then it must be remembered that not only do we in Bombay always expect our interest and trade to grow and increase, but there was very good reason this year for expecting our export trade to have been largely in excess of last year; therefore, instead of our missing only the 20 lakhs of trade that appear from the figures, we may as well assert as our grievance that the trade of this port has suffered an enforced diminution of nearly half a million."

WE have from time to time, as our readers will have observed, published some able and interesting papers, from a contributor, on the unsatisfactory state of the Indian horse market. The subject, we notice, is now taken up by a writer in the *Madras Times*, from whose contribution we here give prominence to the following extract: "The price we have to pay for ponies offers an illustration of the monopolies in the horse trade we suffer under. We have to pay, say, four or five hundred rupees for an imported Pegu pony, which could perhaps be as easily bred in India as Burmah. All the expense of transit is thrown on the Indian purchaser. But what is a Burmah pony that we go so far for him?—a cross of a Native mare with an Arab sire. We dare say that a few Summatran or Burman mares imported to the Western Coast of India, and served with carefully chosen Arab stallions, would give as good a breed as any Burmah can produce, but no one likes experimenting in India; it is not *mamool*, and so nothing useful is attempted. Fashion, too, has doubtless something to say to the public apathy; sloth more. We have fallen into the way of thinking that nothing good in the way of horseflesh can come out of India, though there are plenty of horses to prove the contrary. Australians are the present fashion, just as Arabs were in vogue in other days, and perhaps as country-breds will be the rage twenty years hence. Fashions in horses, like fashions in dress, are constantly changing, but the effect of the present fashion is none the less to pour money into the pockets of the Colonists and the Persians for such horses as it is at least questionable whether we could not breed as well ourselves. It is time some action should be taken, because anything more unsatisfactory than the present price and quality of horses, as the rule in India, it is impossible to imagine."

ADVICES from Melbourne state that horses keep up very high in price there, and indeed have never been so high since the old times when the gold fields broke out, nearly a quarter of a century ago. The Indian demand is given as the cause. Any sort of a useful horse cannot be got under £25, and not much of a one for £40. The Indian demand runs mainly on horses which grow up into the popular kind for light draught work, and they are the most necessary of all.

IT was supposed that when the job which the Supreme Government lately perpetrated, in appointing a barrister of less than a year's standing to the Secretaryship of the Legislative Council, had been cancelled, that the wrong involved in that act had been entirely wiped out, and that all was now adjusted with complete fairness to those who were personally interested in a Department that ought, it may be presumed, to be peculiarly surrounded with an atmosphere of purity and uprightness. But it has been overlooked that the correction of that particular job was accompanied by another hardly less defensible, for the barrister-favorite has secured the Assistant Secretaryship at the expense of Mr. Jardine, who has been thrust out of this appointment to make way for the former gentleman. Personally, the injustice done Mr. Jardine is as great as that which was directed against Mr. Fitzpatrick, but the former being only a Bombay Civilian, he may be powerless to obtain the redress which the latter has secured. A correspondent of the *Pioneer* points out in the following letter, that altogether it is a very unclean bit of business, and that the wrong originally done is only half redressed. He says:—

It is now some time since you announced that the appointment of Mr. Macpherson as Secretary in the Legislative Department had been cancelled. Every one must share in the satisfaction you express that this youthful barrister has not been allowed to retain the appointment of Secretary, and that the appointment has been given to Mr. Fitzpatrick. But the other arrangements in the matter excite feelings far removed from satisfaction. It seems to me that the means by which the Government has withdrawn from its untenable position are very nearly as objectionable as the original appointment. A compromise has been effected by ousting Mr. Jardine from the post of Deputy Secretary, and giving that appointment to Mr. Macpherson; and I hear that it is proposed to give Mr. Macpherson the same salary as Deputy Secretary as he was to have had as Secretary. The position and responsibilities of Deputy Secretary are of course much below those of Secretary. But Mr. Macpherson has a little claim to the former post as to the latter. We have no reason to suppose that he is fitted to discharge the duties of the lower any more than of the higher post. He has as yet done nothing to show that he is fitted for either. As in the original, so in the new appointment, something of "colourable evasion of law" appears. I imagine that the spirit, if not the letter, of the law forbids the appointment of a barrister of less than seven years' standing to the post of Deputy Secretary. Deputy Secretaries are not named in the list of appointments to which the limitation applies, but appointments involving precisely similar duties are included in the list. The objections to the original appointment, therefore, apply with nearly equal force to this compromise. Moreover, a new and very strong objection also applies. Mr. Macpherson, an entirely untried barrister of less than one year's standing, is to oust Mr. Jardine, a tried Civilian of more than thirteen years' service. The original appointment was truly described as an insult to the retiring Secretary, to the Bar, and to Civilians. The insult to the two former may be softened by the new arrangement; the insult to Civilians is intensified more than threefold. Civilions, I am aware, are a long-suffering race; but I hardly think they will allow this to pass without strong protest.

THE relations existing between two of our Madras contemporaries are, to say the least, not of the most pleasant nature. One day the *Times* complains that the *Mail* is "grossly impertinent and meanly malicious," and that its assertions are "false," in matters personal to the editor. Shortly afterwards the *Times* has the disagreeable duty of denying the *Mail's* confident announcement that its rival is doomed to immediate absorption and the editor to be sent to the rightabout. The *Times* says that this is all pure fiction, which, of course, is of a peculiarly irritating character, and which, we may be permitted to say, ought not to have found expression in type. The *Times* flatly denies that its *nirvanha* is approaching, and we hope that it may yet live to achieve an "immortality of fame." Here is what it says of the audacious "little story," which requires an "expressive little word" fitly to describe:

The *Madras Mail*, which of late has been taking peculiar interest in our affairs, has discovered a plan of settling the future of the *Madras Times* to its (the *Mail's*) own satisfaction: according to which, the present owner of our morning contemporary (if he succeeds in something he is said to be doing with that object) is to become proprietor of the *Madras Times*, and the present obnoxious editor of this journal will be left out in the cold. We are reluctant to disturb the pleasant dreams of our contemporary, but out of pure kindness to him we think it only right to warn him not to cherish hopes which are doomed to disappointment. He ought to have learnt by this time more wisdom than he seems to possess. We refrain from employing an expressive word that would fitly describe the character of the *Mail's* little story, but we might just remark that we can afford to treat this latest product of feeble foolishness with the same feeling we have felt for the various previous attempts of the *Mail* editor to injure this journal—contempt. We only allude to it now because business, not personal, matters are referred to. It is satisfactory to know how the public regard the *Mail's* spite, if we may judge by several letters we have received regarding the paragraph to which we have been alluding. From one of these we quote as follows:—"Have you seen the para. in to-night's *Mail* about C —— and the *Times*? I felt when I read it as if I should like to give the editor.........Whatever the facts may be it is truly contemptible in him to publish the aforesaid.........It will only disgust every sensible person."

THERE is little doubt now, says the *Beacon*, that under the new Code of Civil Procedure the following will be the course pursued by traders, who, in the Mofussil, desire to take advantage of the Code's provisions for insolvency. Such a trader will first arrange with a friendly creditor to sue him, the trader, for the amount of his debt. The suit will be brought on for final disposal at the earliest opportunity, judgment be confessed, and personal attachment at once taken out. At the same time the trader will offer security which, being accepted by the plaintiff, will leave the trader at large to carry out his insolvency. This course may seem cumbersome, but it is the simplest the Code allows. *Why*, however, no man should be able by the Code to take the benefit of the new insolvency provisions until arrested, it is impossible to say,—unless the framer of these sections has a family of bailiffs or regards the functions of those gentlemen with peculiar admiration.

THE value of gold imported into India during the first nine months of the current year was Rs. 1,63,69,625, and of that exported Rs. 68,76,459; whilst the value of silver imported was Rs. 9,76,62,601, and of that exported Rs. 1,00,37,472. This leaves a balance of both metals in favour of imports of Rs. 9,71,18,295.

MR. JOHN POWER, of the N. W. Provinces, Civil Service, whose term of 35 years has expired, recently memorialized Government for an extension, on the ground of the injury which his retirement would cause the State. Even the whimsical humour of the plea failed to earn it success.

CAPTAIN LANE, Senior District Superintendent of Police in Berar, will succeed to the appointment of Inspector-General of Police and Jails, Berar.

THE Behar paper announces that Mr. E. Drummond, Judge of Sarun, will retire from the service on the 1st of January next, and that Mr. E. Grey will succeed him.

THE Principal Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal Army, has announced that he will give two prizes, one of Rs. 200 and one of Rs. 100 for the two most practical and original papers upon the following subjects:—1. Good and bad stable management of troop horses in India. 2. The diseases and accidents to which troop horses in India are liable from irregularities of digestion, their direct and indirect causes, and the best available means of preventing them. All details to be based upon the recognized laws of Physiology and Chemistry.

A SON and heir has been born to the Emperor of Japan, the mother being one of the Shogi; but as the Empress has no children, he is considered the legitimate successor to the throne. He has been named Prince Yukihito, and has already had a palace and a suitable establishment assigned to him.

WE regret to state, says the Lahore paper, "that very ugly suspicions are entertained all along the Frontier, concerning the conduct of some of the Afreedees who are serving in our own ranks. There have been several recent desertions among them, the deserters carrying away their rifles with them. There are some of them, even non-commissioned officers, now awaiting trial for having, it is alleged, threatened to get up a blood feud against other men who did their duty in the last expedition in cutting down their enemy. One man is now in confinement, for bringing into the lines of his regiment and feasting a Jowaki. There is a very strong impression too, that some of the men in our own service on leave, have been seen taking part in the operations against us, and directing the movements of the Jowakis on several occasions. Officers commanding regiments in which Afreedees are enlisted are becoming, it is said, chary of employing these men on any frontier service, and the opinion is gaining ground, that however good and valuable these troops may be, their services should be utilized elsewhere than in a field where they are necessarily exposed to the strongest temptations to assist their relatives against the Government they serve. As it is, an order is hardly published in any barrack-room at frontier stations before the Afreedees are thoroughly conversant with its nature and object, and they have invariably the most accurate information of all our movements and proceedings, however secretly conducted."

THE *Pioneer*—There are two articles of the Chefoo Convention on which the Government of India will give a weighty opinion. Thanks to the perseverance of Sir Thomas Wade the Chinese Government have granted us the privilege of posting British officers in Yunan to observe the trade with a view to commercial treaties. They have promised also to allow us to send a Mission to Thibet. Before these concessions can be declined, the reasons for his action given by Sir Thomas Wade should have more consideration than the are likely to have just now—when Thibet and China are forgotten in Turkey and Russia. Sir Thomas Wade points out that as yet we know hardly anything of the natural resources of Yunan, or the possibilities of a trade route; and he is not far from the truth. An expedition may venture to fly through the province or even hover a little while on the borders; a traveller now and then brings back the results of a cursive observation; but what is really wanted is a careful study of the place by a resident English official. In Sir Thomas Wade's opinion, English consular officers might now live there in perfect safety; so the only question is whether for commercial or political reasons it is worth while sending them. Very much has already been said on the first head; and on the whole Sir Thomas Wade's conclusion seems perfectly true,—that the province of Yunan, one of the largest of the Empire, is full of natural wealth, and is rapidly recovering from the evil effects of twenty years' civil war, rebellion, and brigandage. The commercial side of the question, however, has been discussed quite enough. Sir Thomas Wade rests chiefly on his political argument; the Government of India, having so often avowed its object of intercourse with Yunan, cannot abandon it. "I think it politically important," he writes "after the event of 1875, that we should not be viewed as recoiling from a perfectly legitimate object, towards the attainment of which the Government of China has been invited by treaty to aid us. The establishment, indeed, of mercantile communication so far inland, the English Minister always thought a mistake, and would certainly not begin with Yunan. "But I am quite in favour," he writes, "of explorations, lead in hand," and for Yunan he goes still further by providing for the residence of a consul or political agent. The expedition to Lassa is of purely political consequence; by the article providing for it, "the dignity of the Government of India is recognised." The telegram received the other day shows that the Chefoo Convention is still under the consideration of that same Government, though Reuter most likely has made some mistake over the words of his telegram. It is still to be seen if the Indian Government dares to accept the privileges thrust on it.

WE learn from a correspondent of the *Levant Herald* at Ahmed Mukhtar's head quarters, that the *Times'* correspondent, Captain Norman, had been informed, by order of the Seraskier, that he must leave the Turkish camp, having, in the opinion of the Ottoman military authorities, shown too much partiality to the Russians, whose success in the war he is said to have desired.

THE *World*:—"A young contemporary is good enough to tell us that Mr. Archibald Forbes is better, and that he will remain at Bucharest for the present. Bucharest must be in Scotland, for I had the pleasure of shaking hands with the distinguished correspondent at the Club on Saturday, and he was then on his way north by the Scotch mail. Mr. Forbes is in good spirits and, considering all he has gone through, fair condition. He has still occasional touches of the fever which prostrated him and compelled him to leave the Russian lines."

A GOOD example of the feeling in Russia towards England and Germany respectively, and of the attitude of Germany in the war, is afforded by the *Moscow Gazette*, which takes rank as the first public—that is, non-official—paper in Russia. This paper, which wrote in the most violent terms against Sir Arnold Kemball, accusing him of assisting the Turkish army in Asia, has no words of praise too strong for the German military *attaché* with the army before Plevna, who, according to the *Moscow Gazette*, led on a Russian column to the attack when its own officers were killed.

THE *Militärische Blätter* gives the following details of the numbers which have been transported to the theatre of war by railways at the outset of some of the more recent European campaigns; when the French, German, and Austrian railways performed work which contrasts forcibly with the performances of the Russian and Roumanian lines in the present war. During the concentration of the French army in northern Italy at the beginning of the campaign of 1859, no fewer than 604,381 men and 129,227 horses were moved by railway. The average time taken to transport troops from Paris to Genoa was five days; and on one occasion, a battalion was brought from Lille to Marseilles in forty hours. At the time when the greatest activity was displayed 8,500 men and 500 horses were transported daily from Paris to Marseilles, and on one particular day 12,000 men and 650 horses were safely carried through. No accident of any kind occurred during the whole period, nor was the ordinary traffic on the line suspended. In 1866, during the concentration of the Prussian army on the Austrian frontier, the whole of the 8th Army Corps, comprising 31,000 men, 8,500 horses, 95 two-wheeled and 3,125 four-wheeled vehicles, was moved by rail in six days from the Rhine into Saxony. In the same year the three Austrian corps—numbering altogether 123,000 men, 16,631 horses, 259 guns, and 2,777 waggons, which after the victory of Custozza were hurried from the Quadrilateral northward to oppose the invader threatening the capital of the empire from Bohemia, were moved in ten days nearly 500 miles, from the north of Italy to the Danube. All these achievements again were surpassed by the work done by the German and especially the Prussian railways in the summer of 1870. The order to mobilize was telegraphed from Berlin on the 15th of July, and three weeks afterwards three large armies, numbering altogether more than 300,000 infantry, 45,000 cavalry, and 1,000 guns, were pouring across the French frontier; the men having in the interval been collected and transported by railway from every quarter of Germany, from the shores of the Baltic and North Sea, from the most eastern territories of Prussia, from Saxony, Hanover, and Silesia. From these examples it appears that even a large army may be rapidly concentrated by the aid of railways, if properly utilized; while from the meagre performances of the Russian and Roumanian railways during the present campaign it is equally obvious that but comparatively little assistance will be derived from existing railways if they are worked in an unskilful manner.

THE *World* says:—"No event of recent occurrence at the seat of war has attracted more attention than the arrival of General Todleben at the Russian head-quarters, and his virtual assumption of the command of the army operating against Plevna. If the story current in St. Petersburg be true, the pride of the Russian Emperor must have suffered when he summoned Todleben to the seat of war; for it is believed that the long forced inactivity of the distinguished engineer was due to his having too bluffly asserted his opinion in opposition to his imperial master. It is said that, having summoned Todleben last year, the Czar told him he was about to mobilise four corps on the Roumanian frontier, with a view to eventualities in Turkey. 'Four will not be enough; you will need eight,' was Todleben's reply. 'I said four,' answered the Czar haughtily; and the engineer whose military genius had kept the Allied armies a whole long year before Sebastopol went forth from the Imperial presence a disgraced offender against that autocratic spirit which can brook no contradiction. While Todleben was still at St. Petersburg another general who, in his way, had also gained great distinction fell under the imperial displeasure for a somewhat similar offence. General Gourko, the hero of that daring march across the Balkans, which made all Europe ring, had under his command Prince Leuchtenberg, son of the Grand Duchess Marie, and nephew of the Emperor. It is said that an order given by General Gourko, on which much depended, was not carried out by the Prince; and that Gourko wrathfully told him that for his disobedience he deserved to be shot. The Prince replied that he was the Emperor's nephew, and should do what he pleased. When the affair came to the knowledge of the Czar, both General Gourko and Prince Leuchtenberg were sent in disgrace to St. Petersburg. Whether the details of these stories are or are not strictly accurate, there is a substantial basis of truth in them; and they are believed at the Russian capital, as we have told them here. In the fact of that belief lies the proof that the dealings of the Czar with his subjects are such as to give credence to such tales."

THE *Daily News*, Oct. 9th:—The race rowed yesterday over the course between Putney and Mortlake revives memories of the old days when the rivalry of Thames and Tyne produced an amount of excitement now strange to think of. For many successive years the northern and southern scullers contended with varying fortunes, the enthusiasm of Newcastle, when victory declared for the Tyne, being boundless. Newcastle has undoubtedly produced some fine scullers and oarsmen, and it was Harry Clasper of that town, who put down the pretension of "gentlemen oarsmen" to know as much about eight-oared rowing as watermen. Then came the famous Elswick crew, with their broadbladed, round-loomed oars, and the fame of the Tyne-built wager-boats waxed mighty by the river-side. It was not, however, till Bob Chambers appeared on the scene that the north countrymen took the first honours with the sculls. Since then they have held their own very successfully by the aid of such good men as Renforth and Robert Boyd, who yielded yesterday to the prowess of Higgins. The latter is a Shadwell man, and the honour of the Thames has not suffered in his hands. He had already been defeated by Boyd, but he has now turned the tables on his opponent. It is difficult to understand the immense difference in the amount of interest excited by the University Boat Race and by an event of this kind. To actual rowing men a sculling race between the two men who are presumably the best in England is far more important than the struggle between the Oxford and Cambridge Eights; and twenty-five years ago a race for the championship of the Thames drew a far larger gathering to the river than the contest of the rival Blues. Since then the University race has been converted into an aquatic Derby, and public interest in watermen's races has perceptibly cooled. There is too much reason to suppose that this partial indifference has been produced by distrust. Rightly or wrongly, the public have fastened on the idea that the jolly young waterman has fallen into the ways which brought professional pedestrianism, as well as pugilism, to an end. It is pleasing, however, to record that neither of the men who rowed yesterday has fallen at any time under suspicion, and the anticipation of a good honest right-away race was not disappointed.

THE *Moniteur de la Flotte* announces that news has been received of the expedition under the command of Lieutenant Brazza, of the French navy, which is ascending the River Ogoone, in the hope of being able to penetrate by that route into parts of equatorial Africa as yet altogether unknown and unexplored. The letters received were written at Doume, described as a miserable village on the banks of the Ogoone, at the extreme limit of the Adouma country, and situated 56 min. south of the equator and 11 deg. to the eastward of Paris. Most of the party had suffered from fever and sickness; but, somewhat better food having been obtained, nearly all had recovered before the letters were despatched. From Doume it was intended to continue the journey eastward; but great difficulty was experienced in obtaining the services of natives to act as carriers. Slavery flourishes on the banks of the Ogoone, and the natives are ready to sell their children and nearest relatives to the slave-dealers. Unable to procure assistance in any other way, Lieutenant Brazza bought fourteen slaves and gave them their liberty, on condition that they should navigate the canoes of the expedition up the river. Although they were well treated, however, they, all ran away, stealing everything they could lay their hands upon and carry off. One or two were brought back; but, on being pardoned and again given their liberty, again decamped. All the natives are highly superstitious, and, several cases of small-pox occurring shortly after the arrival of the party, the outbreak of the disease was at once attributed to the evil influence of the new-comers. Some cures, however, effected by the doctor of the expedition allayed the hostile feeling which was thus springing up and which threatened to involve the party in serious difficulties. With regard to the geography of the district, Lieutenant Brazza remarks that he has already passed through several tribes the districts inhabited by whom are marked on Dr. Petermann's maps as being much farther inland than the point he has reached, such as the Obamba Thake, Umbete, Baleke, and Acoumko tribes; and further, that the river Lilumbay, which is shown as an affluent of the Congo, really flows into the Ogoone.

A LINE officer, Captain Grove, heads the lists of competitors for admission to the Staff College, very much to the glee of the body of the service. Hitherto scientific officers have generally come out first, and took great credit to themselves in consequence, although really they were the last from school, and had long made the subjects of examination their special study. But emulation is wholesome; and, after all, Captain Grove's success is what might have been expected of a man who took a double first at Oxford, and who is the son of an eminent judge and scientist, the inventor of Grove's battery, and the author of the *Correlation of the Physical Forces*. The presence of such officers as Captain Grove in the ranks is a hopeful sign for the future of our army.

THE *World* says:—"Mr. Swinburne is allowed much license on the score of his youth; he has been a young man some twenty years or more, and no one would controvert such a long established fact. He must be permitted, therefore, to say in his *Note on Charlotte Bronte*: 'Having no taste for the dissection of dolls, I shall leave *Daniel Deronda* in his natural place above the rag-shop door; and having no ear for the melodies of a Jew's harp, I shall leave the *Spanish Gipsy* to perform on that instrument to such audience as she may collect.' In another place George Eliot's works are referred to as the 'long aberrations of belated and self-confident intelligence.' The hero of *Locksley Hall* is a 'reptile amorist,' who 'grovels beneath the notice of undegenerate art,' and 'debases by the indecent exposure of his dastardly and rancorous egoism the moral value of an otherwise admirable master piece.' Mr. Swinburne, for one, prefers 'self-forgetting woman-worship and knightly folly and faith shown even in the service of a lawless love, to all the home-made treacle of the Laureate's morality.' George Eliot's critics, by the way, are spoken of as 'her blatant and loose-tongued outriders.' Pages of this, without any commas, make us pause, like Mrs. Hominy, to exclaim, 'O gasping one!'"

BOMBAY.

A SALUTE of fifteen guns will be fired from the saluting battery to-day at sunrise on the occasion of the arrival of the Honourable Mr. Gibbs, the Member of Council.

A SEAMAN DESERTER.—George Paterson, a deserter from the British ship Inspector, was arrested on Saturday last and taken on board his vessel by Mr. Constable Moriarty, for which the police officer received a reward of Rs. 10.

A FIRE broke out about 8.45 p. m. yesterday in the cookhouse attached to the mess-room of the 21st Regiment N. I., Marine Lines. Prompt assistance was rendered, and no damage resulted beyond the destruction of the cookhouse. The loss is estimated at about Rs. 150.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—On Saturday, a Parsee toddy seller at Mahim, named Jamsetjee Heerjeebhoy, was fined Rs. 5 by Mr. P. Ryan, on being adjudged guilty of selling spirituous liquors by retail without a licence from the Commissioner of Police.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday, at Matoonga, on view of the body of a native woman, about 20 years of age. She was bitten by a snake on the fourth toe of her left foot, while engaged collecting vegetables from a field and expired two hours after. A verdict of death from snake-bite was recorded.

SIR RICHARD TEMPL AT THE DEEWALEE ILLUMINATIONS.—Yesterday being the Deewalee day, the illuminations, which form an annual attraction to visitors to Bombay, were more brilliant and more general than on other days during the Deewalee festival. At 9 o'clock, Sir Richard Temple, accompanied by Captain Anderson and Dr. Waters,—drove from the Secretariat through Borah Bazar Street, Parsee Bazar Street, and Bazar Gate Street, and then passed on to the Marwaree Bazar and other streets in the native town. In Bazar Gate Street, His Excellency was received with enthusiastic cheers raised by a larg crowd of Parsees, which mingled with the strains of a nativd band that struck up an appropriate tune. The carriage was stopped for a few minutes near the shop of Mr. Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Tariwalla, who presented to His Excellency a huge bouquet and a garland of flowers. His Excellency appeared to be much pleased with this mention, coming from members of a race to whom the protection afforded by the British Government is synonymous with that of the fabled "Shamoorg" of ancient Persian mythology. Sir Frank Souter rode all the way by His Excellency's carriage.

DEPUTATION TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.—A deputation of the members of the Poona Sarwajanick Sabha, which consisted of Messrs. Krishnajee Luxumon, late Dewan of Kutch, Shrinavas Sheshoo, pensioned Dufturdar, Gunnesh Wassoodew Joshee, Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, and two or three others, waited on His Excellency Sir Richard Temple at Government House, Gunnesh Khind, last Thursday forenoon, with a memorial anent the franchise election of Municipal Commissioners for the City of Poona. Mr. Krishnajee Luxumon read the memorial. His Excellency received the deputation very cordially, and in reply said:—

GENTLEMEN,—I have listened with great interest to the very able statement which has just been read, and I heartily wish that it were in my power to give you a favourable reply. But I am sorry that I think at present my duty to tell you frankly that I can give you no further answer than that which has been given by the government of my predecessor, Sir Philip Wodehouse; namely, that some further time must be allowed to elapse before the privilege of the elective franchise to the Municipality of Poona can be granted. At the present time certain complication arise in this matter by reason of the proximity of the Cantonment to the City with its extensive bazars. We have to remember that whatever may apply to the City will have ultimately to be applied to the Cantonment. However, as a stranger in this presidency, I am bound to consult my competent officers, and especially the local authorities such as your Revenue Commissioner, and others. I am sorry to tell you that at present the prevalent opinion in regard to this matter is so adverse, as not to induce me to grant the elective franchise to your Municipality. At the same time it is their desire, and also of the Government, that the Municipal Commissioner of this City should represent as much as possible the various classes of the native population, and it is believed that at present this representation is tolerably complete. If there are defects in it, we shall be glad to appoint such gentlemen as may adequately represent any class who may still remain unrepresented. I beg you will consider that my present reply is not to be regarded as a final or a definite refusal. In common with my colleagues and advisers, I recognize all the various improvements which are set forth in the memorial that has now been read, and we earnestly hope that you will, in respect to public spirit and municipal zeal for the promotion of moral and material improvement, worthily fill the position which you justly claim to so great, and ancient, and important a city as Poona; and if hereafter, your zeal and public spirit in this respect shall prove satisfactory to the real authorities, and enable them to recommend the concession of the elective franchise to this City, then no body will feel more rejoiced than myself. In that case, I should be happy to see Poona following in the path which has been so well trodden by the citizens of Bombay, and I am sanguine that the citizens of Poona will yet succeed.

His Excellency further enquired of each of the members forming the deputation their respective professions and other particulars concerning them. As soon as His Excellency heard Mr. Gunnesh Wassoodew mentioned, he was most particular in his enquires, and observed that he was glad to see that Mr. Gunnesh invariably took a pominent part in all public movements. The Revenue and Police Commissioner, S. D. E. P. Robertson Esquire, accompained the deputation, who left Gunnesh Khind at about 12 noon.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway, for the week ending 27th October 1877 was 60,683 maunds and in money Rs. 16,603. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1876 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 27th Oct. 1877.	Week ending 28th Oct. 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 5,498	Mds 3,518	Mds 1,980	...
Amount	Rs. 5,551	Rs. 3,351	Rs. 2,208	...
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 3,37,055	Mds 5,20,875	...	Mds 88,249
Amount	Rs. 1,90,781	Rs. 2,93,841	...	...
WHEAT*—				
Weight	Mds 95,571	...	...	...
Amount......	Rs. 51,645	...	...	Rs. 51,415
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 23,138	Mds 29,103	...	Mds 5,965
Amount......	Rs. 12,930	Rs. 13,436	...	Rs. 506
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 2,859	Mds 4,299	...	Mds 1,440
Amount......	Rs. 10,550	Rs. 14,138	...	Rs. 3,588
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 21,101	Mds. 16,209	Mds 4,892	..
Amount	Rs. 34,009	Rs. 21,593	Rs. 12,416	—
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,68,130	Mds 1,40,031	Mds 28,099	...
Amount	Rs. 1,15,293	Rs. 91,006	Rs. 24,287	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 6,53,352	Mds 7,14,035	..	Mds 60,683
Amount	Rs. 4,20,762	Rs. 4,37,365	...	Rs. 16,603

* Wheat was included last year with Grain and Seed.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 27th October 1877 was 975 maunds and in money Rs. 13,105. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1876 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 27th Oct. 1877.	Week ending 28th Oct. 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 4,373	Mds 7,610	...	Mds 3,237
Amount........	Rs. 3,019	Rs. 4,657	...	Rs. 1,638
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 58,498	Mds 33,842	Mds 24,656	...
Amount........	Rs. 15,585	Rs. 11,394	Rs. 4,191	...
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 3,321	Mds 3,099	Mds 222	..
Amount........	Rs. 874	Rs. 1,360	...	Rs. 486
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 254	Mds 307	...	Mds 53
Amount........	Rs. 643	Rs. 799	...	Rs. 156
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 5,635	Mds 8,978	..	Mds 3,343
Amount........	Rs. 5,487	Rs. 7,772	..	Rs. 2,285
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 20,526	Mds 21,149	..	Mds 623
Amount........	Rs. 3,344	Rs. 6,295	..	Rs. 2,951
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 2,514	Mds 14,000	..	Mds 11,486
Amount........	Rs. 670	Rs. 4,014	..	Rs. 3,344
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 1,409	Mds 7,119	..	Mds 5,710
Amount........	Rs. 690	Rs. 4,335	..	Rs. 3,645
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 64,398	Mds 65,799	...	Mds 1,401
Amount........	Rs. 20,296	Rs. 23,087	...	Rs. 2,791
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 1,60,928	Mds 1,61,903	...	Mds 975
Amount........	Rs. 50,608	Rs. 63,713	...	Rs. 13,105

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. KHIVA, Captain G. Lee, will sail to-day for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr and Mrs J S Mackintosh and two infants, Mrs A M Monteath and three children, Dr Rankin Mrs Palmer, Mrs Gallway and infant, Captain Brent, Mr F Turner, Mrs Holmes, Mr R Barrow, Mrs Elmore and two children, Mrs Whiley, Mrs Henderson, Conductor Warner, Mr J S Hook, Mr J T Adams, Mr P Manning and Mr R Harrison.

For Brindisi—Mr A Agelasto.

For Suez—Mr and Mrs Woodward and Miss Harris.

For Aden—Surgeon W Steele, Mr and Mrs Wickham and child, and Sergeant and Mrs Collins and three children.

MADAME TASCA'S CONCERT.

THE persevering effort which this lady has made to entertain the Bombay public by a series of afternoon concerts is worthy of all praise, and her perseverance ought to be better appreciated than it is. Probably the absence from Bombay, on account of the vacation, of many whose presence may usually be counted upon at afternoon Concerts in the Town Hall, will account for smaller attendances than we have been accustomed to see there. On Friday afternoon Madame Tasca provided an exceptionally inviting programme, ranging from Beethoven to Offenbach, every item in which had its own special attraction for musical ears, and which furnished an hour's delightful pleasure to all present. Miss May was in admirable voice, and sang with great effect on this occasion; the tasteful execution of her songs, as well as her share in two duets, eliciting the heartiest approval from the audience. Her singing of Gounod's "Quand tu Chantes," combined with the charming melodious harmonium *obligato* accompaniment, was a most delightful feature in this Concert. Madame Tasca's reading of the "Moonlight Soneta" displayed a thorough insight into the character of that (to some) mysterious production, and its intellectual rendering was as perfect as its execution was faultless. It is unnecessary to refer in detail to the rest of the pianoforte pieces that were allotted to her, as her skilful and brilliant playing is so well-known; but she had on this occasion a surprise in store for us, when she sat down to the grand Organ and poured forth its noble strains in an Offertoire of Batiste's, which was warmly applauded. Sullivan's song was admirably sung by Mr. Plumpton, and he sustained with great credit his part in two duets with Miss May. The Concert was an undoubted success artistically, and the audience pronounced it to be such by manifesting throughout the warmest demonstrations of delight.

COOKERY BY SUNBEAMS.

THE inspection of Mr. Adams' patent solar cooking apparatus, of which the public have already heard some particulars, has been made by a friend, who is able to speak of its merits, and he is very enthusiastic over the novel operation that placed on his table a leg of mutton with vegetables that gratified his palate immensely. The apparatus is exceedingly simple. It consists of a copper vessel which is tinned on the inside and painted black on the outside. A glass cover, an inch larger all round than the vessel, is placed over it, thus enveloping the vessel with the space of an inch of hot air, through the property of glass being diathermanous to solar rays but not so to obscure heat. The solar rays, passing through the glass, become transformed into obscure heat by contact with the blackened surface of the vessel, which heat the glass retains. The vessel and glass are fixed on to the bottom of a conical reflector lined with common silvered sheet glass. The one we saw was 21 inches square at its large base and 8 inches at its small base, but Mr. Adams tells us that others are being made octagonal or funnel shaped, instead of square. A conical, metallic reflector of one piece of metal, electro-plated on the inside, would be a better arrangement, but would be vastly more expensive. On the occasion now reported upon, seven pounds of mutton and some vegetables were placed in the vessel at 11 a. m. and the apparatus was exposed to the solar rays in the compound of the High Court. It had to be placed so as to receive the solar rays vertically, and its inclination had to be changed about every half hour. At about 4 p.m. the apparatus was conveyed into a room where it was covered with a railway rug, and at 8 p. m. the rug and the glass cover were removed when the meat and vegetables were found thoroughly cooked, and (a point of very great importance) quite as hot as if the vessel had just been removed from a fire; the vessel, in fact, could scarcely be handled by the naked hand. The stew was pronounced, by all those who partook of it, to be excellent, and the fact that it speedily disappeared down the throats of its admirers may be accepted as evidence of their sincerity. Mr. Adams says that he has another apparatus, of still greater simplicity, by which chops and steaks can be cooked in the open air by solar heat, as well and as expeditiously as over a coal or coke fire. He tells us that he only discovered a few days ago the very important point that heat could be retained by the apparatus for such a long time as three hours and-a-half. How much longer it will retain heat has yet to be ascertained. Mr. Adams professes to be able to drive steam machinery, distil spirits, and perform a variety of other useful operations by means of an apparatus constructed on the same principle, and says that, by a very simple combination of flat reflectors, he can generate steam for machinery, smelt mineral ores, bake bricks, evaporate the water in salt pans, cremate deceased Hindus and others, exterminate a whole army of soldiers, and effect other miracles simply by the concentration of solar rays, and that he only waits the sanction of the Municipal Commissioner for him to occupy a portion of the Esplanade which has been allotted to him by the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee to convince the incredulous that he by no means exaggerates the power of concentrated solar heat. *Qui vivra verra.*

ARCHBISHOP Cullen was making his periodical tour of inspection in the Sunday-schools. "Kate Malony," said he to an intelligent looking girl, "explain the meaning of the Sacrament of Holy Matrimony." A pause—at last Kate replied, "Please, yer honour, it's the state of existence before entering purgatory." "Go to the bottom of the class, you ignorant girl!" cried out the local clergyman, very much ashamed of his pupil. But his Grace stopped him. "Not so fast, Father Patrick, not so fast! The lass may be right after all. What do you or I now about it?"

RATES OF GRAIN IN KATTYWAR.

MARKET rates of grain, &c., ruling at the undermentioned places in Kattywar, on October 24, at lbs. per Rupee:—

Names of Talukas.	Wheat. per Re. lb.	Bajri. p Re. lb.	Juwar. p Re. lb.	Rice. p Re. lb.	Ghi. p Re. lb. tola.	Gram. p Re. lb.	Grass. p Re. lb.
Rajkot Station	14 / 16	16	19	9 / 10 / 12	1 30 / 2 5	13½ / 15	20
Wadhwan...............	15	15	17	11	2	15	...
Wankaner	13	18½	20	11½	2	12	...
Limri...................	15½	15½	16½	12½	2 10	17	80
Muli	13	15	16	10	2	15	38
Lakhtar	13½	16	17	12	2 10	15½	...
Jhinjhuwara	13	15	16	8	2	12	...
Chura.....................	14	14	15	10	2 5	12	80
Bhaunagar	14	16	16	13	2	16	25
Mahuwa	14	18	20	14	2 10	16	50
Sihor	18	15	18	12	2 5	18	40
Talaja	15	17	20	14	2 5	15	25
Palitana	15½	16	16½	12	2 2½	10½	80
Songarh Station......	15	14½	16	10	2	15	...
Wala	12	12	16	12	2 5	12	...
Lathi	13	14	18	11½	1 85	11	65
Babra.....................	13	14	15	10	2	12	...
Gondal	14	13½	15½	9	1 20	10	30
Dhoraji....................	12½	14½	14	9	1 20	10	40

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CAPTAIN WALTER YELDHAM.

WE are sure that all classes of society in Bangalore will hear with very great regret of the retirement from the service of Captain Walter Yeldham, late of H. M. 18th Hussars, and who, on the departure Home of that regiment, exchanged into the 10th Hussars at Mhow. It was at that station that Captain Yeldham fell so seriously ill that he was, under medical advice, compelled to take a long leave, and embarked from Calcutta in a rather precarious state of health. It seems, however, now that Captain Yeldam's health not improving, he has been obliged to retire from the service by the sale of his commission. Captain Yeldham has been the life and soul of every station where he has been in India. Here in Bangalore the public will for long years remember the popular Captain's histrionic abilities and splendid capacity as a stage manager—himself being no mean composer of witty and humourous burlesques. Captain Yeldham has been a very frequent contributor of tales in verse, both serious and humourous to the columns of the Anglo Indian Press—poems which bespoke the possession of no uncommon natural talent, cultivated by practice. The columns of the *Examiner* and other journals have been honoured with productions from the facile and graceful pen of Aliph Cheem, whose *Lays of Ind* will be inseparably associated with the social history of Anglo-India.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

THE S. S. TARTAR.

A GENTLEMAN in Colombo has placed at the disposal of the *Ceylon Observer* a letter, dated Suez, 3rd October, from a friend who is a passenger by this vessel, which arrived from Suez on October 27, towing the Hugomont, a vessel belonging to the same owners, which had drifted far out of her course from Mauritius. The Tartar left London on the 13th September, and has landed the following passengers for Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Ferrar and child, Miss Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson and Messrs. Hood and Stevens. From the letter we extract as follows:—"After writing you from Port Said, we thought we were going to have a fine run through the Canal, but no such luck. Friday last our pilot managed to run the Tartar's stern right into the bank, and all the four blades of our propeller. Here we are waiting her getting ready again, which will be Monday next. All her cargo is to be unshipped to tilt her stern up 11½ feet out of water to get at her boss, which I hope will be to-day. When we left this morning, she wanted 2 feet more, and she was going up 2 inches an hour. It will take them till Saturday night to re-ship the cargo and coals. I never saw such a mess or could imagine it would be such a terrible job. I wonder ship owners haven't better means of doing this. I think I could find an easier method. It has proved a terrible catastrophe, and a most unfortunate place to be detained at: uninteresting, hot, and very debilitating. I am anxious beyond measure to get back. I paid dearly for my experience coming by a ditcher, and never again shall I do so: cheap and nasty; better to save on something else. One requires all the comforts and luxuries you can get at sea, if only for a short time. On the Tartar we just exist, and those who have never experienced better are satisfied. This may prove a blessing in disguise. We expected letters at Port Said, but got none. What with the heat and hot wind off the desert, we are grilled, but are getting seasoned for the Red Sea."

REVERSAL OF JUDGMENT ON APPEAL. REBUKE OF A FIRST CLASS MAGISTRATE.

IN THE COURT OF THE SESSIONS JUDGE, NAGAR DIVISION.

Before COL. J. A. CAMPBELL, Sessions Judge.

Shimoga, 17th October 1877.

JUDGMENT.

THE appellants have been convicted of extortion under Section 384 of the Indian Penal Code, and have been sentenced, the 1st Ram Reddi to pay a fine of 800 rupees and the 2nd Rungappa to pay a fine of rupees 400. In default both to suffer 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. Ram Reddi is or was the Police Inspector of the Channagiri Taluk and Rungappa is the Potail of Girriassur in the same Taluk. The 1st class Magistrate, Mr. Soob Row, tried the case. The charge is that on or about April the appellants extorted money from the complainants at Kurrigutta, Channagiri Taluk. The appellants may well complain that they have been prejudiced in their defence in my opinion to a degree which reflects great discredit on the Magistrate who tried the case. The trial began with the Inspector of Police and a Potail as the accused and a parcel of notorious thieving Lumbanies as their accusers. It need hadly be remarked how cautiously the Magistrate should have proceeded in a case of this kind, and how essential it was to ascertain the circumstances under which so serious a charge was made against officers in the position of the accused nearly two months after the alleged offence was committed by them. Instead of using even ordinary caution the Magistrate, after drawing up a loosely, and under the circumstances, an improperly worded charge, accepts without question and as absolute truth the evidence of five men belonging to a class who are notorious as thieves and liars, and who had been under the strict and unpleasant surveillance in the execution of their duty as Police officers, of the men against whom (as I believe) they were set up to testify. I say they were set up, because I cannot conceive that men of that kind would have acted as they did of their own accord, and unless some local influential enemies of the accused had given them encouragement. If evidence of the description brought forward in this case by professional thieves against police officers is believed, there is no security for officers who do their duty, and Ram Reddi has proved by documentary and other evidence produced by him that he had strict orders to perform a very obnoxious duty towards the members of this and other tandas, and that he performed it on the 25th April as his diary also shows. The judgment of the Magistrate recites the cases for the prosecution as if it had been fully proved, and while the comments upon discrepances in the evidence of witnesses for the defence he is silent as regards much graver ones in the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution. I much regret to have been obliged to comment so severely on the proceedings of a Magistrate whose judgments as a rule command approval. But it is due to the appellants, and especially to Ram Reddi, whose prospects and character would otherwise be blighted, that I should distinctly place on record my opinion not only that the charge has not been proved against him or Rungappa, but that it is without any foundation. The conviction and sentence of the Magistrate as regards the appellants is hereby set aside, and the fines, if recovered, are ordered to be repaid to them.

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EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

GOVERNORS v. LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

(*Spectator.*)

It is of little use, we fear, to write upon the subject which in India is called the "Presidency" question. The majority of English politicians will not attend to it, and the few who will have already for the most part made up their minds. Nevertheless, as the question is of vast importance, has been raised seriously by the famine, and seems likely to be decided by the *Times* in the wrong way, we may perhaps invite our readers to listen to a simple statement of the case.

Owing to historical circumstances of no importance to the issue, the great Provinces or divisions of India are governed on two widely different systems. The "Indian" Government—that is, the Government of the whole Empire—legislates on all important matters for all, and on all matters of finance, foreign policy, and military administration, controls all; while it claims and sometimes exercises over all, on all subjects, an appellate jurisdiction. But the local Executive Government, which is of immense importance, possessing, as it does, the complete initiative, the total patronage, and an incomplete but very great internal control, is not the same in every great Division. In Bengal Proper, for example, incomparably the richest and most important Province, with its sixty millions of people and large surplus revenue, the Viceroy, assisted by the Home Government, selects from among the most experienced Civil Servants a Lieutenant-Governor. This gentleman then governs for five years, just as an English Secretary of State governs his department. He is assisted by a vast permanent staff, and he is responsible to the Viceregal Government as an English Secretary is to Parliament; but within his functions he acts alone, untrammelled by any Council. This is the model of all the Northern Governments of India, and it is found in practice an excellent one,—the Lieutenant Governor, or Chief Commissioner, as he is called in some Provinces, having nothing to learn, having a reputation to make, and having a strong desire to work easily with the Viceregal authority. In Bombay and Madras the system is a different one. There the Executive power is confided to a gentleman from England selected by the Indian Secretary of State, usually from among the few second-rate politicians whom a salary of £12,000 a year will tempt into an obscure exile. Knowing nothing, and very often caring nothing except for his pay, this Governor must be assisted by experienced councillors, who really govern, but who have very little responsibility, no reputation, and no place whatever in the public eye. The total "government," however, being impersonal, and being appointed from England without the Viceroy's intervention, thinks itself too dignified for subordination, and resents, often with inconceivable bitterness and malignity, any interference from the Viceroy's Government. Any such interference is denounced as "Calcutta impudence;" and desperate efforts are made to neutralise it by the direct correspondence with the Office at home, which is allowed to "Governors," but refused—most wisely—to Lieut-Governors and Chief Commissioners. On one celebrated occasion, a "Governor" flatly refused to obey a Viceroy's order essential to the safety of the Empire, and it was necessary to destroy all discipline by passing orders to troops directly over his head. The interference thus fiercely resented has, however, to be incessant. The Viceroy's Government is House of Commons as regards the purse, Parliament as regards legislation, and Horse Guards as regards the Army, and is besides as a rule, indefinitely the ablest Government in India—though this is not the case just now—and it is bound to interfere at any cost of official friction, and sometimes to interfere in a very aggravating way by making an agent of its own—as it has done in this Famine—virtually independent of the Government which nominally gives him his orders. Owing to the keenness with which Bombay is habitually watched from England, and some other accidental circumstances, this system has injured Bombay less than the Southern Presidency, though it has injured it, but in Madras it has produced a sort of paralysis of Government. That splendid Presidency scarcely advances at all; and it is most melancholy to compare its condition with that of Ceylon, an island which geographically, is part of it, which is peopled by a far less industrious race, and which actually owes its whole prosperity to the labour of immigrant Madrassees. The Government, being unable to spend, cannot contend with a famine without orders from the Viceroy, and when it receives orders has a traditional inclination to quarrel with, rather, than obey them. There is, in fact, a permanent conflict of authority.

Mr. Bright, years ago, exposed and denounced the evils of this system, and years of watchfulness have made us doubt, with excessive reluctance, whether his remedy was not the right one, whether Southern India might not be made a separate Dependency. The Viceroy's Government is fearfully overweighted, "Madras" is not understood at Calcutta, and is detested for its cantankerousness, and there is throughout the Presidency the strangest absence of the vigorous initative which springs from independence. It takes years to get anything done, till everybody shrinks from doing, or proposing, a great thing, which has ultimately to be sanctioned by suspicious, exacting, and unsympathetic persons. The system works quietly, but so inefficiently, that Madras is a century behind other Provinces, and the first ordinary product of our rule, personal wealth, is not developed. Nobody has anything, and while each inhabitant of Ceylon takes two pounds' worth of English goods, a Madrassee scarcely purchases two shillings' worth. The financial difficulties in the way of independence are, however, very great, and the military difficulties so perplexing, that if such a scheme were carried out, we should deliberately recommend the adoption of the French plan, and the garrisoning of Southern India by the Marines who want a broader career, instead of by the Army. It would be nearly impossible, unless Parliament took the bit for once in its teeth and overruled everybody, to induce the India Office even to consider Mr. Bright's plan; and failing that, the only remedy is to make subordination complete, and extinguish conflict by making the Viceroy supreme. An Act of Parliament should authorise the Government of India to administer Madras and Bombay, like Bengal, through Lieutenant-Governors chosen from among men too experienced to require Councils—which are useful only to dry nurse the pauper Peers usually selected for such appointments—accustomed to obey the central authority, and deprived finally of any right of communicating direct with London. The new system would still be a bad one, for it would leave the Viceroy even more over-weighted than at present, and exaggerate the absurdity of asking one man to be earthly providence for sixty nations and tribes; but it would be better than the present scheme, which in Madras has confessedly broken down, and which, in any crisis, will break down again. Unless we are misinformed, the Madras famine correspondence, if Lord Salisbury has the courage to publish it in full, will show that one-half of all official energy was wasted in the effort to get rid of inevitable official friction. Suppose Ceylon put under the Colonial Office and the Dominion of Canada, and we have some notion, though a most imperfect one, of the official position of Madras. It is too late, we suppose, for Mr. Bright to devote himself to the question again, but he never had such an opportunity.

EXPLOSION OF POWDER MAGAZINES.

(*Levant Herald*, October 10.)

At 10 o'clock this morning, four severe and sharp successive shocks, following each other with instantaneous rapidity, created a profound sensation in all parts of Constantinople. The first impression was that the shocks were those of an earthquake,—and it was remarked that they were much more severe than any earthquake shocks experienced for many years in Constantinople; but it was afterwards ascertained that the cause was the explosion, one after the other, of four of the Government powder depots which are situated by the sea at some distance from the suburban village of Macrikeui. The loss of life amounted to 41 workmen killed; there were also 7 wounded. The character of the explosion was naturally such that nearly all who were touched by it were killed. The unfortunate killed were literally blown to pieces, parts of some of the bodies being found out at sea some distance from the shore. The explosion occurred in a sort of adjunct of the Powder Magazine, situated by the seashore, and consisting of five separate and detached small mills or workshops, where powder and other combustibles were manufactured. What exploded was not, in fact, actually powder, but powder in course of manufacture. The most extreme precautions were adopted; and, as in the case of nearly all explosions of the kind, the exact cause of the accident will probably never be known. The machinery used was worked by an engine outside, and the surmise is that some wheel or other part of the internal machinery broke, and emitted a spark which ignited combustibles in one of the mills, and the ignition was instantaneously flashed from one mill to another, causing the detonations which excited so much surprise and alarm all over Constantinople. Stones from the exploded buildings fell far away, one of them wounding a mason at work at a considerable distance, and another injuring a woman in a street of Macrikeui. General Phosophor Mustapha Pasha, the deputy-Minister of War, General Kiamil Pasha, director of the Powder Magazine, Generals Said, Noury, and Tayar Pashas, and others, were speedily on the spot. The flames were soon extinguished. The remains of the killed were then gathered together as best they could be, and those whom it was possible to identify were conveyed, the Turks to the Turkish cemetery, and the Christians to the Catholic church at Macrikeui. Baron Mundy, of the Red Crescent Society, and Mr. Barrington Kennett, with Drs. Neyland and Beresford, of the Stafford-house Committee, conveyed litters and other appliances to the spot by special train and the wounded were removed to the Turkish hospital, at Zetioum-Bournou. It is to be remarked that the actual Powder Magazine of Macrikeui itself was uninjured. The money value of the damage done is estimated at about £T.10,000. We learn that the explosion is officially attributed to an ignition having taken place in one of the marble mortars used for braying the powder. The Sultan, who was on a visit of inspection at the Tophaneh artillery department when the accident took place, was much distressed when he heard of the loss of life which had ensued, and ordered that the families of the sufferers should be taken under the special protection of the State.

THE CALIPHATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—Dr. Birdwood's renewed attempt to substantiate his former statement that the "Ottoman Caliphate is an illegal and heretical pretension" is not happy. It is perfectly beside the question whether the scion of the Abbasides, who took refuge in Egypt about A.D. 1263, and was there recognized as the Primate of Islam, was a legitimate offspring of the dynasty or not, and whether a descendant of his transferred his real or assumed rights to the Ottoman Sultan, Salim I.; about A.D. 1517. Equally irrelevant, as deciding the question of legality, is the speech addressed by Abu-Bekr to the Ansars on the election of a successor to Muhammad, albeit it did not contain the words Dr. Birdwood ascribes to him. The passage referred to runs thus:—"We are of the family of the Prophet. Moreover, the Arabs have always regarded the tribe of Kuraish as of superior rank and nobility, and the (Arab) nation can only unite itself under the authority of a Kuraishite." This appeal, however, forcible as it was on the special occasion which elicited it, when the Ansars were striving to get one of their own number elected, goes no further than this: that at time the Kuraish were regarded as having a special claim, on the score of nationality, to the Arab Caliphate, or Successorship—and there can be no doubt that the claim was tacitly recognized in the succeeding dynasties of the Banu-Omayyah and the Banu-'Abbas. What Dr. Birdwood fails to see in these cases is that it was the general recognition of the claim on the part of Muslims, and not their Kuraish descent, which rendered their tenure of the office legal. And that such is the view taken by the most esteemed Muslim jurists of what constitutes a legal title to the Caliphate I have proved beyond dispute in my article in the *Nineteenth Century*. Summing up the authorities therein adduced, I state, with regard to the Caliphate of the Ottoman Sultans, that "on the score of hereditary descent they are absolutely out of court; but this, as has been pointed out, was not a pre-requisite to that dignity. It is, moreover, true that the Arabs as a race do not relish the idea, on the ground of nationality, of an alien succeeding to what was originally an Arab institution. There remains the plea from election, and therein the Ottomans have undoubtedly a plausible basis on which to rest their claim. Ash-Shahri-tany indicates the existence, long before the Ottoman domination, for orthodox Muslims according a right to the Caliphate to the suffrages of 'a respectable portion of the Muslims.' If such is the case, then the Ottomans have a fair argument for their pretensions, since it is unquestionable that, apart from the Shia'ahs and other Separatists, their claim is more or less avowedly recognized by the great bulk of so-called orthodox Muslims."

This argument, from general consent, which Dr. Birdwood playfully styles my "sheet anchor," must be challenged by proof other than his arrogant defamation of it as the "consent of the ignorant," and the Ottoman Caliphate as "an illegal and heretical pretension which no orthodox Muslim can consistently accept." The stubborn logic of facts is dead against him; but *qui vult decipi, decipiatur*.

Dr. Birdwood enters upon quite a different issue when he proceeds to prescribe a panacea for the evils and isolation of Turkey. He writes:—

"True statesmanship and a true patriotism should counsel the Sultans to resign their false Caliphate. It is the Caliphate and polygamy which keeps the Sultans of Turkey outside the circle of the dynastic families of Europe. Let the Sultan of Turkey drop their spiritual office, relegate it to the Sheerif of Mecca, and become the husbands, each of one wife at a time, and the Eastern Question will be on the road to a solution."

Unluckily, as regards this counsel the Sultans and many millions of Muslims do not regard the Ottoman Caliphate as being "false." Hence it would be quite as reasonable to expect the Pope of Rome to resign the Papacy or his adherents to approve of such an abdication of his supremacy. As to polygamy, there can be no doubt that it is one of the foulest blots in Islam. On the other hand, it is most questionable whether its practical repudiation on the part of the Sultans would have the beneficial political result which Dr. Birdwood anticipated. In any circumstances the well-meant advice is not likely to be followed, as yet either by the Sultan or the Sheerif of Makkah.

I beg to say, in conclusion, that I insist quite as strongly as Dr. Birdwood can insist on "the Queen's supremacy in India," which is, as he states, "the point from which he has always written" on this subject. But I do not judge that the ignoring of facts and the reckless charge of ignorance made against them are among the most desirable and effectual means of securing its ready recognition by our fellow-citizens, the Muslims of India.

Allow me to remark, finally, that I did not, as Dr. Birdwood says, "misquote" his phrase about the Sultans "being stripped of" their spiritual essence. I gave it as it appeared in his letter published in *The Times* of the 9th of July.—Your obedient servant,

Oct. 10. GEORGE PERCY BADGER.

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Madras Railway.
Nulhattee State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Company.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
" of Fares for Palanquins.
" of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS.

Bombay........Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith & Co.; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad......Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul.......Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta........Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer," Office.
Deolalee.........Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore .....Kellner & Co.
London ....G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras ....Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund....."Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona ....Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad ......Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad ..Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August, 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815 AND IN INDIA IN 1842.

BOMBAY PRICE LIST.—(INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES.)

The amount of Duty and Dues on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, &c., at per case of one doz. qts. or two doz. pints is as follows:—
On Clarets and Burgundies, Rs. 2; German Still Wines, Sherries, and Ports, Rs. 3; Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5; Spirits and Cordials, Rs. 8. Town Dues, As 8 per case.

These Cash Charges we cover in our rlc e s by general request, but include no Profit on the Advance, nor can we take Discount off them.

BOMBAY HOUSE:—DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICES:—5, Adelphi Terrace, C., 3 New London Street.
CALCUTTA HOUSE:—10, Hare Street, Calcutta. | BORDEAUX HOUSE:—Place du Champ de Mars.

PATRONS.

H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

THE ADMIRALTY,
SEVERAL OWNERS OF INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. LINES,
THEB. I. S. N. Co. FOR SOME OF THEIR SHIPS.
Seventy Regimental Messes, and the undermentioned Club Houses, &c. &c.

THE BOMBAY.	THE ATHENÆUM.	THE CAWNPORE.	THE TIRHOOT PLANTERS.
THE REFORM.	THE HIMALAYA.	THE SIRHIND.	THE WESTERN INDIA
THE WINDHAM.	THE NYNEE TAL.	THE TUTICORIN.	

MEMO OF TERMS.

An Order for Five Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off Bond Value
3 months' Credit, without Discount to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value

N. B.—Forwarding Charges we add. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when dispatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine, Spirits, &c., &c., that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

To prevent delay, Constituents when ordering are requested, in the event of any particular Brand not being in stock, to state whether the nearest quality may be substituted.

☞ *N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.
Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 23, Apollo Street, Fort.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street, Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni and Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, near Crawford Markets.

BORDEAUX—Red.

IN BOTTLE.

(Cash / Credit: per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints, Duties Paid.)

Cash Qts. Rs. A.	Cash Pts. Rs. A.			Credit Qts. Rs. A.	Credit Pts. Rs. A.
31 0	33 0	CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON	After Dinner Wines	32 8	34 8
26 4	28 4	" RAUZAN		27 8	29 8
23 8	25 8	" PALMER		24 8	26 8
20 8	22 8	" LAROSE	Dinner Wines	21 8	23 8
17 12	19 12	St. JULIEN		18 8	20 8
15 12	17 12	CANTENAC		16 8	18 8
14 0	15 12	ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite		14 8	16 8
11 8	13 8	PETIT MEDOC, Excellent for Breakfast		12 0	14 0
11 0	...	PAUILLAC do. do. Cup		11 8	...

IN WOOD.

Cash 46 Gals. Hdhs. Rs. A.		Credit Per 46 Gals. Hdhs duty paid. R. A.
254 4	St. JULIEN	276 0
223 8	CANTENAC	242 0
181 4	St. ESTEPHE	195 0
131 12	MEDOC	140 0

Of these we keep no stock, but import for order.

WHITE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
22 8	24 8	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor, Red	23 8	25 8
17 12	19 12	SAUTERNE (Barsac) light, white cap	18 8	20 8
14 8	...	GRAVES	15 0	...

BURGUNDY—Red.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
30 8	32 8	CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	32 0	34 0
25 8	26 12	NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	26 0	28 0
21 8	23 0	VOLNAY, strongly recommended	22 0	24 0
17 12	...	BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	18 8	...
37 4	...	SPARKLING Red Burgundy	39 0	...

WHITE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Ks. A.
25 0	26 12	CHABLIS, La Moutonne, Superior	26 0	28 0
16 12	18 12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	17 8	19 8
18 4	...	VERMOUTH	19 0	...

SHERRY.

We call special attention to these—

Per doz Qts. Rs. A.			Per doz Qts. Rs. A.
36 12	AMONTILLADO A 1, rare old	gold seal	38 8
35 0	AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	black seal	36 8
26 4	MONTILLA, extra pale and very dry	black seal	27 8
27 4	AMOROSO, full flavoured soft pale	black seal	28 8
24 8	VINO PURO, very pale, dry	blue seal	25 0
23 8	OLOROSO, nutty and dry	green seal	24 8
21 8	MANZANILLA	red seal	22 8
20 12	PALE, dry medium	yellow seal	21 8
19 12	VINO DE PASTE, remarkably pale and very dry	pink seal	20 8
16 12	A GOOD DINNER WINE	white seal	17 8
16 12	MARSALA VIRGIN, pale, fine flavour	yellow seal	17 8
35 12	MADEIRA, E. I., very superior	black seal	37 8
31 0	MADEIRA, Excellent Wine	red seal	32 8

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

4 Gals. per Jar. Rs. A.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. A.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. A.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.		4 Gals. per Jar. Rs. A.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. A.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. A.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.
42 4	123 0	238 12	468 8	Vino Puro	44 0	134 0	260 0	510 0
38 4	112 4	215 8	423 8	Manzanilla	40 0	122 0	234 0	460 0
35 8	103 4	200 4	387 12	Yellow Seal	37 0	112 0	217 0	420 0
34 8	94 4	180 4	351 12	Vino de Pasto	36 0	102 0	195 0	380 0
32 12	79 12	151 8	297 12	White Seal	34 0	86 0	163 0	320 0

The Quarter-Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Rs. 1-8 or Rs. 4, extra.

CHAMPAGNE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
48 0	50 12	WACHTER'S PRINCE OF WALES' PLUME, "Extra Dry," so labelled	50 0	53 0
47 0	50 0	FINEST DRY, a Grand Wine	49 0	52 0
29 12	...	WACHTER'S PRINCE OF WALES PLUME, per hamper of 24 half-pints	31 0	...
40 4	43 0	FINE DRY SPARKLING	42 0	45 0
30 8	...	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadev's) light particularly dry	32 0	...
24 0	...	FINEST SPARKLING SAUMUR	25 0	...

SPARKLING GERMAN WINE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
42 0	44 8	HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	44 0	46 8
32 12	35 0	HOCK, SPARKLING RUDESHEEMER, very choice	34 0	36 8
28 12	...	" EXCELLENT WINE	30 0	...
42 0	44 8	MOSELLE NONPAREIL (extra quality)	44 0	46 8
32 12	35 0	MOSELLE MUSCATEL (very choice)	34 0	36 8
28 12	...	MOSELLE, excellent Wine	30 0	...

STILL GERMAN WINE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
46 4	48 4	HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superior	48 8	50 8
38 12	...	" MARCOBRUNNER	40 8	..
32 8	...	LIEBFRAUMILCH	34 0	...
28 12	30 8	HOCK RUDESHEIMER, MELLOW	30 0	32 0
24 0	26 0	" HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	25 0	27 0
18 12	21 8	" LAUBENHEIMER, light refreshing	19 8	22 8
25 8	27 4	RED HOCK ASSMANHAUSER	26 8	28 8
29 4	...	STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL, most pleasing Wine	30 8	...
29 12	31 8	MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate superior flavor	31 0	33 0

PORT.

Qts Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A
35 0	...	OLD CRUSTED, very choice (some years in bottle)	36 8	...
25 4	27 4	INVALD'S full-bodied gold Capsule	26 8	28 8
21 8	22 8	DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal soft and mature	22 8	23 8
18 12	20 12	AN EXCELLENT FULL WINE, red seal	19 8	21 8
22 8	...	SACRAMENTAL WINE, ST. MARTIN'S MALAGA	23 8	...

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Our duty paid Prices are:—

Pe dozen. Rs. A.			Per Dozen Rs. A.
24 12	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	*	25 8
13 4	In Flasks		13 12
8 0	Half flasks		8 4
26 8	White Capsule, delicate flavor	**	27 0
14 4	Do. In Flasks		14 12
30 0	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	***	31 0
16 0	Do. In Flasks		16 8
32 12	Black Capsule, superior old pale, the finest imported	****	34 0
17 4	Do. In Flasks		18 0
42 4	BLACK CAP, extra superior rare old		44 0
21 4	RUM, the finest old Jamaica		22 0
19 8	Do. fine "Pineapple"		20 0
21 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality		22 0
21 4	FIELD'S GIN		22 0
24 12	WHISKY SCOTCH, Fine old extra quality		25 8
22 4	WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old pure		23 0
17 8	GENEVA, in flasks, the best		18 0
17 8	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL		18 0

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC IN JARS.

Per Gal without Jar. Rs. A.		Per Gal without Jar. Rs. A.
13 8	COGNAC, * * * *	14 0
11 12	" * * *	12 0
9 12	" * *	10 8
9 4	" *	9 0

The Jars can be returned for refilling. An allowance of price for the Jar willbe made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.
Empty Jar 1 Gallon .... Rs. 2 0 Each.
Do. do. 2 " .... " 3 0 "
Do. do. 4 " .... " 4 0 "
Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

LIQUEURS.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
46 8	48 8	CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange and White	48 0	50 0
6 12	...	CHARTREUSE GREEN per Bottle	7 0	...
5 12	...	Do. YELLOW "	6 0	...
50 4	54 4	MARASCHINO DE ZARA best	52 0	56 0
46 8	...	NOYAU DE MARTINIQUE	48 0	...
36 8	...	CREME DE NOYAU	38 0	...
37 0	39 0	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	38 8	40 8
19 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS	20 8	...
29 4	...	"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS	30 8	...
...	27 0	ASSORTED LIQUEURES, CHOICE	..	28 0

July, 1877.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.	Rs. a.	HELMETS.	Rs. a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7 0	Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20 0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8 0	The New Spike for Infantry	7 0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8 0	Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10 0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8 0	Gilt Chin Chains	6 0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8 0	Ellwood's Helmets, White	13 0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8 0	Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13 8
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8 0	Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13 8
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7 8	Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18 0
Drab Soft High Crown	8 0	Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10 0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8 0	Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10 0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5 8	Light Helmets with extra Band	10 0
Drab Shell Hats	10 0	Drab Felt Milton Hats, 6-8 to	8 0
Black Silk Dress	13 8		

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

APOLLINARIS WATER.

Arrangements have now been made by which this celebrated Water can be had at the following reduced prices—
CASK containing 8 dozen Pints .... Rs. 16 0
" " 6 " Quarts .... " 18 0
" " 4 " " .... " 13 0

APOLLINARIS
A NATURAL MINERAL WATER.
PURE, NATURAL, EFFERVESCING WATER FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.—"A great boon to all, but especially suited by its absolute purity and mild alkalinity to ward off the most fatal diseases of Tropical Climates."—*British Medical Journal.*

"Possesses organic purity in the highest degree, wholly charged with its own Natural Gas. The production of the spring is equivalent to 40,000,000 of quart bottles per annum."—J. A. Wanklyn, V. Pres. of the Society of Public Analysts, &c., &c.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"Far superior to ordinary Manufactured Aerated Waters."—*Medical Times.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"The favoured drink of the favoured classes. The fashion in the Clubs, and universally recommended as a pure, refreshing drinking water by the Medical Profession. Especially suited moreover for Tropical Climates."—*London Medical Record.*

"APOLLINARIS WATER has rapidly attained a great and well-deserved popularity in England. Particularly valuable to Indians having or fearing a touch of liver or disordered digestion."—*Practitioner.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Inspector General Macpherson M.D., late H. M. Indian Army, author of "Baths and Wells," &c., writes: "The advantage of Apollinaris Water is the certainty of its purity. In India it is difficult even with every care to obtain water for the manufacture of Soda Water that is free from impurities. THE APOLLINARIS WATER OUGHT TO BE A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."

Professor Macnamara, late Prof. University of Calcutta, &c., writes: "Soda Water in India is frequently polluted with drainage and organic impurities, which are the direct cause of cholera, typhus and dysentery. Apollinaris is absolutely pure. I STRONGLY ADVISE INDIAN RESIDENTS TO DRINK IT. IT IS FAR MORE REFRESHING AND WHOLESOME THAN SODA WATER."

Consumers can now be supplied with Apollinaris Water in Soda Water Bottles which can readily be sold when empty. They are cautioned to see that Bottles have Smith, Bilbrough & Co.'s name on the Label, otherwise they may purchase water not properly bottled for export.

OF ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.
Descriptive Pamphlets, with analyses, Prices, &c., on application to Agents:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.
Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.
These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.
RAJPOOTANA.
A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.
N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.
COLOURING.
Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.
"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.
August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
THE above HOTEL is now OPENED.
JEEWANJEE & Co.
Matheran, 22nd September 1877.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now open to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum; also BUNGALOWS TO LET, viz., Bun Side, Rs. 200. Keep Sake, Rs. 175. Wadia Lodge, Rs. 300, and several others.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL,
THE ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL, AND
THE VICTORIA HOTEL,
Proprietor, Pallonjee Pestonjee.

MR. CAWASJEE PALLONJEE, the son of the late old Pallonjee Pestonjee, the well-known Proprietor of the above Popular HOTELS, begs most respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and to the European Gentry generally, that he has, in deference to the expressed wishes of most of his late father's friends and admirers, and with the object and desire to perpetuate his father's good name in connection with these Hotels, at a very considerable cost now become the sole purchaser and owner thereof.

Mr. Cawasjee will endeavour to treat his patrons with the same courtesy and attention which was so characteristic of his good father, and this, coupled with long experience and intimate acquaintance with the routine and management of the Hotels in his father's lifetime, will, he trusts, be a sufficient guarante of the Hotels being carried on upon the principles inculcated by his worthy father.

Mr. Cawasjee takes this opportunity of returning his best and most heartfelt thanks to the numerous friends and supporters of his father for the very kind inquiries they have made during his late difficulties, which eventually led to a law suit, and for the interest they have evinced in his welfare; and he requests that the same kind patronage and support which was accorded to his father may be continued to him in future.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON THE PREMISES, AT THE RAILWAY STATIONS AND BUNDER.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c

LIGHT REFRESHING WINES FOR THIS SEASON.

BORDEAUX WHITE.

	Cash price per doz. qts. Rs. a.	& 2 doz pts. Rs. a.
Graves	14 8	..
Haut Sauternes	22 8	24 8
Assmauhouser	25 8	27 4
Laubenheimer	18 12	21 8

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Dean Lane, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux—
Chateau Leoville .... Rs. 24 per doz. Qts.
Chateau Lafitte .... " 28 "
Chateau de Frauds .... " 14 "
Les Canons' .... " 18 "
HOCKS:—From G. M. Pabstmann Son, Mayence,
Laubenheimer .... Rs. 16 per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch .... " 22 "
Steinwein .... " 22 "
Ruedesheimer .... " 26 "
Marcobrunner .... " 30 "
Queen Victoria Berg .... " 36 "
CHAMPAGNE:—
Real Eugène Clicquot .... Rs. 40 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. .... " 22-8 " Pts.
Theoph. Roderer & Co.'s celebrated Carte Blanche .... " 40 "
SHERRY:—
London Club .... Rs. 20 per doz. Qts
PORT:—
Very fine Old .... Rs. 24 per doz. Qts.
BEER:—
Flower and Sons' Pale Ale .... Rs. 4-8 pe doz. Qts.
BRANDY:—
P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s celebrated Cognac * Stars .... Rs. 22 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. ** Stars .... Rs. 25 "
Do. do *** Stars .... " 29 "
Fromy and Roge's well known Cognac, *** Stars .... " 30 "
ASPARAGUS:—
Best German .... Rs. 25 per doz. Tins.
Outstation Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ARMY AND CIVIL AGENTS,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.
PASSAGES ENGAGED free of Commission. REMITTANCES effected at favourable Rates of Exchange. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTE supplied.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at liberal rates of Interest.
AGENCY BUSINESS conducted generally.
PARCELS SENT TO ENGLAND, &c.
ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS
Prepared without any mercurial ingredient.
Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family Aperient Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are unequalled; mild in operation, and greatful to the Stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.
PREPARED ONLY BY
W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W., ENGLAND.
In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine; if you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green Bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.
Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.
Wholesale Agents for INDIA, Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.
N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

NOTICES.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,
DRUGGISTS, DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
DRUGS, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical preparations, Patent Medicines, Nursery, Toilet, Smokers' and Household requisites, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Medicated Confectionery and a variety of miscellaneous articles always in stock.
Prescriptions carefully and promptly dispensed at any time during the day or night.
Up-country orders (which should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay) receive immediate attention.
TERMS—MODERATE.
For further particulars apply to
D. FERNANDES AND COMPANY,
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